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NAZI FORCES INVADE RUSSIA

Soviet Frontier Crossed At Several Points; Kiev, Sevastopol Bombed

London, June 22.

FLINGING aside the Soviet-German non-aggression pact as suddenly and dramatically as he signed it less than two years ago, Herr Hitler early this morning ordered his legions to invade Russia, which he accused of double-dealing and other anti-German actions.

First details of the invasion, which is being aided by Finnish and Rumanian forces, were given in a broadcast by M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Vice-Premier and Foreign Commissar, who said that at four o'clock this morning, "without giving any reason to the Soviet Government and without a declaration of war," German forces attacked Russia.

Nazi troops, he said, invaded the frontier in many places, and the Luftwaffe drew first blood by killing and wounding over 200 people in raids on the plains of Shitomir and Kiev, in the Ukraine: Sevastopol, in the Crimea; Kaunas, capital of Lithuania; and several other points in Esthonia.

The Rumanians late today claimed the occupation of the Bessarabian frontier town of Bolgrad. Three Soviet planes are stated to have been shot down on the outskirts of Galiatz.

A Bucharest telegram said that German mechanized forces had begun to March into Bukovina, the northern province which Rumania lost to Russia at the same time as Bessarabia.

The Rome radio announced earlier that Rumanian troops crossed the River Pruth at dawn this morning. The Pruth is the boundary line between Rumania and Bessarabia, the part of Rumania taken by the Russians last year.

According to a Bucharest message, General Jon Antonescu has taken over the duties of military leader.

He has issued a proclamation to the Rumanian army ordering it to liberate the Rumanians in Bessarabia, and has appealed to the nation for its support.

Some hours after the invasion began, Italy fell in line with her senior Axis partner by declaring war against Russia.

The German Supreme Command issued a broadcast this morning to the German people to beware of parachutists in the area of military operations. The warning said that

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Japan Surprised By Conflict

Tokyo, June 22.

Flashes from New York and Berlin announcing a Soviet-Nazi war were revealed to the Japanese public by radio bulletins and newspaper extras.

Japanese were thunderstruck by the news, all the more because up to the last minute the general public had been utterly ignorant of the rumours of the impending hostilities.

Sunday strollers on the Ginza enjoying early summer weather, literally were taken by Hitler's Sunday surprise. They animatedly thronged to nearby newspapers which squashed the news across electric bulletin boards.

Official quarters could not be approached as yet for comment.—Domei.

It was recalled that Article III of the Triple Alliance provides:—

"Japan, Germany and Italy agree to co-operate in their efforts on the aforesaid lines (mutual recognition of leadership respectively in Europe and Asia.)

"They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three contracting parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or in the Sino-Japanese conflict."

Article V declared:—

"Japan, Germany and Italy affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the contracting parties and Soviet Russia."

With receipt of official information that Germany has declared war on Soviet Russia, the Cabinet met in extraordinary session at Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoya's official residence. Every cabinet member attended the session, but the results of their deliberations were not disclosed.—Domei.

Friends Once

Now fighting. Upper left, Joseph Stalin; above, Adolf Hitler.

U.S.S.R. Confident Of Victory

London, June 22.

The Vice-Premier and Foreign Commissar of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, M. Viacheslav Molotov, announced the German invasion of Russia in broadcast to the Soviet people at 6.16 p.m. today (Shanghai Summer Time).

M. Motolov said:—

"The Soviet Government and its leader, Comrade Stalin, have commissioned me to make the following announcement:—

"'Today at four o'clock in the morning, without giving any reason to the Soviet government and without a declaration of war, German forces attacked our country, invaded our frontiers at many places and raided our towns of Zhitomir (about 100 miles west of Kiev), Kiev, Sevastopol (on the south coast of the Crimea) Kaunas (Kovno, capital of former Lithuania) and several others. More than 200 people were killed and wounded.

"'Flights of enemy aircraft, as well as artillery fire, were made from Finnish and Rumanian territory.

"'This unheard-of attack on our country is without example in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country has been made in spite of the fact that there is a non-aggression pact between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which was conscientiously kept in every detail. The attack on our country has been made in spite of the fact that throughout the time this pact was valid the German Government could not furnish proof that the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has ever infringed a single one of the clauses of the pact.

"'All responsibility for this robber attack on the Soviet Union falls on the German-Fascist leader.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Hitler Issues Proclamation on Attack on Russia

Berlin, June 22.

Herr Hitler, in a proclamation to the German people today, announced that Germany had declared war on Russia and that hostilities had already begun, Finland and Rumania were formally aligned with the Reich in the invasion.

The German Chancellor charged that Soviet Russia had broken the agreements of the Russo-German non-aggression pact and had conspired against Germany, through instigation of a coup d'etat in Rumania, massing of Soviet forces along the German frontier and support of Yugoslavia which led to the latter nation's resistance to the Reich.

Herr Hitler said that 160 Soviet divisions had been massed along the German border, and that Soviet troops had infringed on the German frontier. He revealed that Soviet and German troops had clashed in heavy fighting on the night of June 18.

"Aligned with Finnish comrades, our victorious warriors of Narvik now stand along the Arctic coast," Herr Hitler's proclamation stated. "German infantrymen in conjunction with Finnish soldiers, under the command of their Marshal, now await orders on Finnish soil.

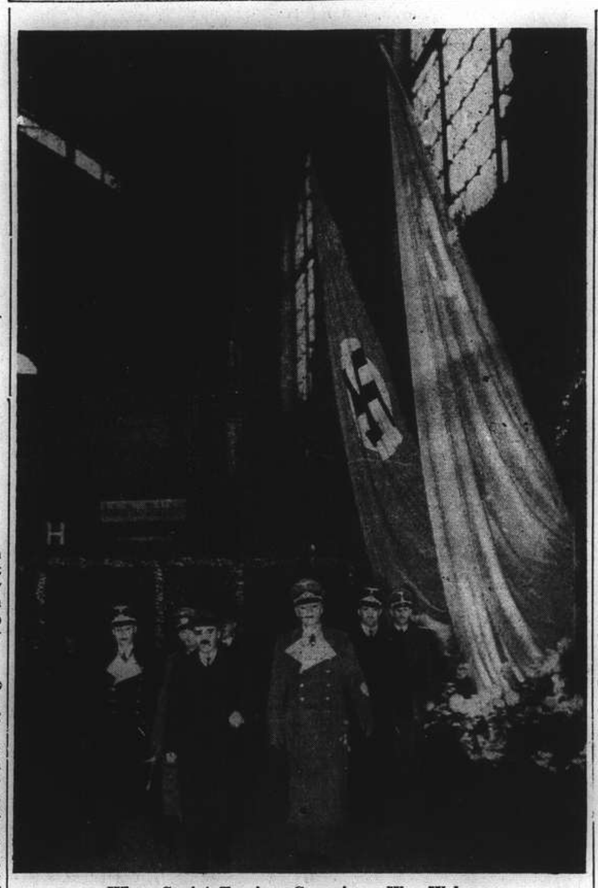
German Line

"From East Prussia down to the Carpathian Mountains, the German line extends in the east. Along the banks of the Pruth, in the lower Danubian regions, up the Black Sea, German and Rumanian forces are united under General Jon Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State.

"The purpose of this front is not any longer to safeguard individual states but aims at attaining the security of Europe and thus the salvation of all.

"I have, therefore, decided to place the fate and future of the German Reich and people in the hands of our soldiers. May Gold help us in this fight," the proclamation concluded.

Herr Hitler charged that Soviet Russia had massed divisions on the border with the intention of binding German forces in the east so that "a successful conclusion of the German campaign in the west should be made impossible." He claimed that M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, in their recent meeting had demanded that Germany's guarantee of Rumania's territorial integrity be voided as far as Russia was concerned, that Germany permit a renewed Soviet invasion of Finland, and that Germany permit Soviet Russia to occupy Bulgaria and strategic bases in the Dardanelles. These Soviet demands were refused. —United Press.



When Soviet Foreign Commissar Was Welcome

The picture shows the welcome given to M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, when he recently visited Berlin. The Nazis at that time hoped to get everything they wanted from Soviet Russia through negotiations, and therefore showered M. Molotov with every courtesy.

R.A.F. Shoots Down 28 Nazi Planes Over North France

London, June 22.

THE R.A.F. struck hard at the German Luftwaffe in northern France during daylight yesterday, when 28 German fighters, according to an official communique, were destroyed against the loss of only four British machines.

It was revealed in London today that the R.A.F. are now using a later and newer type of Spitfires and Hurricanes. These machines climb faster, fly higher, and have a much greater fire power than the older models.

Yesterday was the fifth day in succession that the R.A.F. had carried out daylight raids over northern France.

There were two separate raids, and they were the biggest and heaviest made since the R.A.F. assumed the offensive. On both occasions British fighters blasted a passage through a formation of Nazi fighters for their bombers, and German-occupied aerodromes were severely bombed.

First Raid

The first raid was made during the morning, when at least 11 Messerschmitt 109 fighters of the "S" type were destroyed. Three hours later another strong R.A.F. force swept over northern France, and more German aircraft were destroyed.

The destruction of 28 German aircraft represents the R.A.F.'s biggest "bag" since the Battle of Britain last autumn, and brings the total number of German aircraft destroyed during the last five days to 65.

The pilot of a British aircraft lost was rescued from the sea by a fast rescue launch.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Axis Allegations Against U.S. Consulates Denied

Washington, June 22.

Mr. Sumner Welles, announcing the closure order concerning Italian consulates in the United States, said that United States Embassies in Berlin and Rome had been instructed to arrange the return of all American consular officials from Germany and Italy.

At the same time he declared that the United States categorically rejected the allegations made by the German and Italian Governments against American consuls.

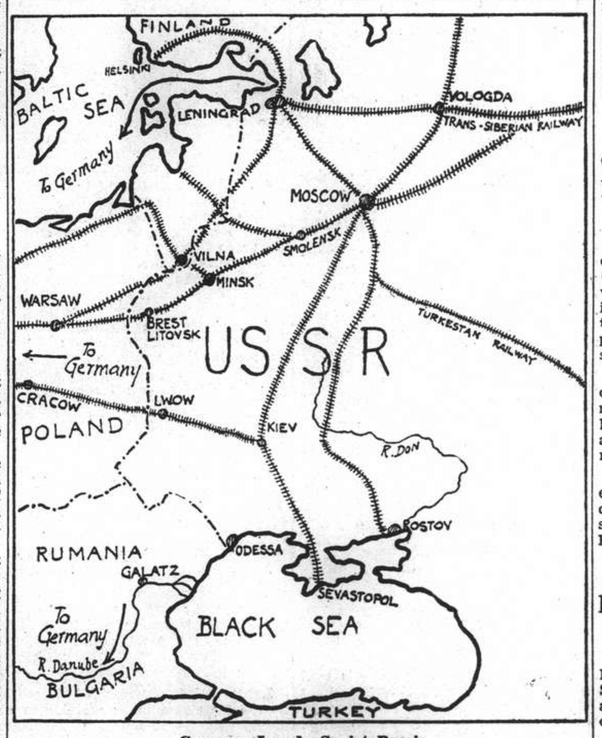
Italians Asked to Leave

The Italian Government has also been requested to remove all other agencies and organizations of the Fascist government with the exception of the Italian Embassy.

In a note to Prince Colonna, Italian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Sumner Welles said: "The continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in the territory of the

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)



Germans Invade Soviet Russia

The Germans, Rumanians and Finns yesterday launched attacks on Soviet Russia. The Russians are reported to have evacuated civilians from a zone about sixty miles behind the demarcation line in Poland and to have prepared to blow up all bridges. The Germans have already bombed Kiev, Sevastopol, and Kaunas (to the north-west of Vilna). Kiev and Kaunas are important railway centres, while Sevastopol is a great sea port.

Djibouti Must Clarify Position

London, June 22.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, has demanded of the Governor of Djibouti and French Somaliland that he should make clear his position.

It is learned in London that General Wavell has informed the Governor that he must make up his mind either to join the Free French forces immediately or openly dissociate himself from the pro-Axis policy which has been evident in Syria.

In the event of refusal to negotiate on this proposal, General Wavell has stated his willingness to evacuate women and children from Djibouti and meanwhile to supply them with milk and essential foods until the evacuation is completed.

Djibouti, the port and capital of France's 9,000 square mile colony at the entrance to the Red Sea, is linked by rail to Addis Ababa, wrested from the Italians in Britain's great campaign to Free Abyssinia. Its prewar population numbered nearly 15,000 out of a total of 70,000 people in Somaliland.

The first hint that General Wavell had taken action in regard to French Somaliland came in an official announcement from Vichy that the Vichy Government had protested to Britain against an alleged "ultimatum" from General Wavell, and that the United States had been informed of the protest.

According to the announcement the ultimatum called on French Somaliland to join General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, or "suffer famine through the application of a rigorous blockade".

The Vichy Note was handed by M. Pietri, French Ambassador in Madrid, to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain.—Reuter.

Negotiations Collapse

Vichy, June 22.

The Governor yesterday announced collapse of Franco-British negotiations regarding use of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad for evacuation of sick and wounded from Ethiopia and transportation of foodstuffs to the Abyssinian interior.

The collapse was due to the inacceptability of conditions demanded by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Middle East, chiefly his insistence on naming the de Gaullist General Gentilhomme to act as British negotiator, the announcement said.—United Press.

U.S. Stops Certain Army Transport Facilities

Honolulu, Juse 22.

The United States Army here yesterday announced that transportation of dependents of Army personnel and shipment of their household good to Hawaii from the mainland would be suspended until further notice.

The action was taken because Army expansion had reached a point where the housing situation in Hawaii was critical and also because of the need to conserve passage and cargo space on transports for troops and defence materials, it was announced.

Suspension does not mean that dependents of Army personnel can not come to Hawaii at their own expense, it was said, and the order does not affect those now living in the islands.

Similar action was taken with regard to other overseas departments in the autumn of 1939 because of a lack of housing accommodation in nearby communities, the announcement recalled. However, the fact that Honolulu was able to assist in providing accommodation for surplus personnel made it unnecessary to resort to such measures in Hawaii previously.—United Press.

Compulsory Insurance For Hongkong

Hongkong, June 22.

Falling in line with England and other parts of the British Empire, the Crown Colony of Hongkong shortly will impose a system of compulsory insurance of commodities stored in the Colony, the "Sunday Herald" reported today quoting authentic sources.

The operation of what is to be called a "war risk insurance of commodities" will be entrusted to the local branches of underwriters insurance companies, the paper further reported.

The Hongkong government, however, will not be responsible for claims arising from this insurance scheme, which will be settled by the British treasury.—Domei.

Heat Wave in U.S.

New York, June 22.

A heat wave had spread from Massachusetts to Arizona yesterday. Seven persons died in New England as temperatures soared over 100 degrees.

Phoenix, Arizona, registered temperatures of 105, the mercury climbed to 100 in Las Vegas, Nevada, 92 in Boston, and 96 in St. Louis, while the entire area of the North Atlantic seaboard simmered in temperatures of 90 or above.—United Press.

Free French, British Forces Take Damascus

Cairo, June 22.

DAMASCUS, city of 10,000 minarets and hive of Oriental intrigue, has been captured by the Allies, it is now officially confirmed.

Previously, the Beirut Radio had announced the evacuation of the city owing to "enemy pressure and in order to avoid fighting in the suburbs and streets."

The announcement added that French troops "have taken up new positions outside the town," and revealed that strong British motorized forces coming from Iraq had advanced during the day towards Palmyra.

Hopeful Signs

Reconnaissance and statements from prisoners indicate that General Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, has now thrown his full force into the fighting there. This is taken here as a hopeful sign of the present military situation.

It is believed that General Dentz's entire force of tanks has been employed, while no reserves remain behind the battlefront.

Cross Roads of Near East

Damascus is believed by many people to be the oldest inhabited city in the world. Nomad Bedouins and the settled population of Syria meet at this market, the "cross roads" of the Near East which is mentioned in the Book of Genesis.

The multitude of domestic minarets, groves and gardens hold a legendary lure, and contrast strongly with Beirut, a modern port and a city of night-clubs and western sophistications.

Historic Past

Standing at the north-west of a big tract of amazingly fertile ground, the city has been occupied at various times by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Tartars, Arabs and Egyptians. The "Damascene blade" for hundreds of years carried far afield the fame of its armourers.

Crusaders attacked the city in 1126, but never retained a firm hold. It was the headquarters of Saladin in his wars with the Franks, captured by the Mongolians in 1260, and ferociously raided by Tamerlane in 1399. Later, Damascus was conquered by a Turkish Sultan.

When the dynasty of the Amayyads ruled from the Atlantic to India, the caliphate was at Damascus, having been transferred from Mecca, and the influence of the Moslems has had a profound influence upon the city's cultural life.

British troops have tramped the narrow streets before: General Allenby's men captured it in October 1918. Hard hit by the Great War the city is tending more and more to become the centre for foreign imported goods.

R.A.F. Activity

The R.A.F. destroyed a considerable number of vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road on Friday. This was announced in a R.A.F. Middle East communique issued yesterday.

It said: "British fighters attacked armoured fighting vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road, destroyed concentrations of motor-transport in the Damascus area.

"Shipping in the harbour at Beirut was bombed by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. Four direct hits were registered on a large jetty, and a ship, believed to have been a submarine was hit.—Reuter.

Vichy Forces Still Resisting in Syria

London, June 22.

The main body of Vichy troops is still resisting the Allied advance south and south-east of Beirut, and the main fighting may take place in that area.

A spokesman in Jerusalem said late last night that enemy forces near Merj Ayoum were being forced back by heavy pressure along the Litani river. —Reuter.

De Gaulle Predicts Rapid End to Syrian Fighting

Frenchiro, June 22.

General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, predicted in an interview with Reuter last night that the fall of Damascus "must bring about a rapid end to resistance by Vichy forces in Syria."

He added that British forces had "contributed directly to the capture of the Syrian capital."

Looking weary but satisfied, General de Gaulle, sitting behind a desk with a large map of Syria spread out before him, praised British Empire troops for their magnificent fight to help France gradually win back her independence.

French troops, he said, entered Damascus at 3.00 a.m. and although no British soldiers had yet entered the capital, they had made, he repeated, a "direct contribution to this victory."

Saying that, as a man he thought this "painful battle" one of Hitler's "most horrible successes," the General added: "Let this help the world to understand that nothing is more necessary than to crush for ever Hitler and his system."—Reuter.

Italians Evacuate Important Town In Abyssinia

London, June 22.

Jimma, in Abyssinia, has been evacuated and declared an open town, stated an Italian communique this morning.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Active

Cairo, June 22.

"Libya: Benghazi was again raided during Thursday night," said a R.A.F. Middle East communique. "Normal patrols and reconnaissance flights were carried out.

"Enemy aircraft on the ground at an aerodrome near Mistura were machine-gunned by a Maryland aircraft, three 79's being set afire and others were badly damaged. Columns of smoke were seen rising from the aerodrome when the British aircraft left.

"Abyssinia: in central Abyssinia, south African aircraft and the R.A.F. continue to give full support to ground troops.

"From all these operations, our aircraft returned safely."

Alexandria Raided

Alexandria had two air attacks on Friday night, announces the Ministry of the Interior.

Enemy aircraft dropped a few incendiary bombs as well as high explosives. Four persons were killed and a small number injured, while there was some damage to property, states the communique.—Reuter.

Credit Freezing Lifted For Switzerland, Sweden

Washington, June 22.

The Treasury Department yesterday set aside the order freezing assets in the United States of Switzerland and Sweden after receiving assurances their finances would not be controlled by the Axis.—United Press.

Local Soviets Send Patriotic Message to Moscow

LOCAL members of the Soviet community held an urgent meeting at 6 p.m. yesterday at the Soviet Club here, and following a resolution despatched the following telegram to M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow :—

"Kalinin, Moscow. Soviet citizens in Shanghai upon receipt of the information of the invasion by German Fascists of the borders of our fatherland were assured that this is the last adventure of Hitler and his gang and that they will be beaten back by our victorious Red army."

"Soviet citizens everywhere will be always patriotic to the fatherland. We know that our people and our Government do not want this war and the war-mongers will be beaten in their own territory. Our best regards to the leader of the people, Comrade Stalin. (Signed) Soviet Citizens of Shanghai."

Owing to the short notice given it was not possible to get a fuller attendance of all Soviet citizens here, but thsoe who were notified attended the meeting.

Soviets Confident

Enquiries among local Soviet circles elicited that news of the German thrust into Soviet territory was received with equanimity by the Soviet citizens in Shanghai who invariably expressed the belief that Hitler had sealed his doom by his latest exploit.

Other Soviet sources when questioned regarding the German declaration that the Nazis would reach the Urals within two months and that the conquest of Soviet Russia could be encompassed with less difficulty than the invasion of France, replied that time would disprove what was nothing more than a proud boast.

Other Reactions

New York, June 21.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here from London stated that the recently-concluded Turco-German Friendship Pact contains a secret clause stipulating that Turkey will assume an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward Germany in the event of a Nazi-Soviet clash.

The report, which was received by the Associated Press from its London bureau, declared that Turkey will close the Dardanelles to Soviet ships should there be a German-Soviet war.—Domei.

Washington Surprised

Washington, June 22.

Officials and observers who had been contending that a German-Soviet collision would prove the greatest advantage to the Anglo-American cause, were taken completely by surprise at the news that their speculation actually had come true.

President Roosevelt had retired before 11 o'clock apparently with no knowledge that the Nazi Army was about to strike. Direct communication with Berlin seemed to be impossible.—Domei.

No Hope Left for Crew of U.S. Submarine 0-9

Portsmouth, June 22.

SALVAGE operations on the doomed United States submarine 0-9 may have to be abandoned shortly because of the tremendous depth at which the craft lies, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced here yesterday.

Colonel Knox said all men aboard the submarine must be assumed to be dead.

"It is highly improbable that salvage operations can be continued due to the tremendous depth," Col. Knox said. "The crew died in the line of duty, just as if they had been struck by an enemy submarine."

The Navy Secretary was visibly moved by the tragedy.

A diver descended 370 feet in an effort to reach the craft but was forced to return to the surface because of breathing difficulties.

The Navy said that efforts would be continued, for a certain time at least, to try and get a driver on to the submarine "by varying the diving technique."

Terrific Pressure

Large quantities of cork, oil and fragments of decking were sighted by searching craft, indicating that the submarine was crushed by the terrific pressure where it lay in 444 feet of water.

Depth of the water also would make it impossible for any of the 33 men aboard to escape by use of Momsen Lungs, which saved the lives of 33 men when the submarine Squalus sank near the scene of the present tragedy in May, 1939.

Grappling hooks from the United States Navy rescue ship Falcon early yesterday were believed to have located the submarine, which disappeared during deep diving operations off the coast of New Hampshire.—United Press.

No Hope

Portsmouth, June 22.

"I don't think there is any hope," said Rear-Admiral Edwards, Commander of Submarines of the United States Fleet yesterday afternoon referring to the rescue operations of submarine 09.

He said he feared she was "probably crushed." He earlier pointed out that the pressure at the depth was approximately 176 pounds per square inch. Nevertheless, two divers are now preparing a deep sea descent to investigate.—Reuter.

German Moves Designed to Rob Russia of Ukraine

GERMANY wants the Ukraine and has been preparing a Fifth Column there for some time. To Soviet Russia the Ukraine, one of the richest areas in the world, is vital. These points were stressed by Mr. F. A. Voigt in a broadcast over the B.B.C. on Saturday in the series "World Affairs." A précis of the talk follows :—

If we follow Russo-German relations through history we shall find indications that what Hitler is doing is not quite so impenetrable as it appears. Germany will endeavour to settle her account with Russia, and that she will try to settle it by taking control of all Southern Russia from the Rumanian border to the Caspian sea seems as certain as anything is certain in politics. During recent Russo-German relations Moscow and Berlin have hurled insults at one another, as though not only were they deadly enemies one of the other but of the whole of mankind as well. Although the Germans are believed to have amassed an army of at least a million men on the Russian border, we can't be at all sure that short of commencing fighting things will be serious, and that the two powers will not emerge from the struggle sharing a common policy.

More Nationalistic

Russia has grown more and more nationalistic in outlook, although there still is an element of Internationalism which shows itself in the activities of the Comintern throughout the world—activities which are still directed from Moscow—yet orthodox Communists are persecuted more severely in Moscow than they are in Berlin. Nearly all the old associates of Lenin and Trotsky have been shot.

Though Russia encourages Communism in other countries her encouragement ceases as soon as one or other of these countries happens to become her own. One of the first things that Russia did when she annexed Eastern Poland and Lithuania was to suppress the local Communists.

Methods and government in Russia and Germany are very much alike ; the German secret police, their Gestapo, is modelled on the Russian Ogpu. Both countries are governed terroristically, both are strongly socialistic, both are hostile to Christian religion, both believe in the suppression of the individual man, both believe Fate is supreme, and both credit their leaders with almost superhuman qualities—leaders who hold absolute power of life and death over their subjects—both cultivate a military faith, or rather, philosophy.

The Difference

The difference between Bolshevism and Fascism is this : under Bolshevism an official calls and takes away your cow ; under Fascism he calls every morning and takes away the milk. National Socialism, as it is called and revealed in Germany, is akin to Italian Fascism, but the term National Socialism would also fit the existing Russian system quite well because Russia is now extremely nationalistic and the principle of Nationality has helped to form the Constitution, which is much more socialistic than any other country in the world. As such, Nationalism and Socialism aren't mutually exclusive.

A famous German writer has declared that Prussianism and Russianism are the same. The German system has been aptly termed white Bolshevism as compared with the Red Bolshevism of Russia. There are no deep principles which need keep Russia and Germany at strain. Indeed, the beliefs and methods which prevail in both countries are more likely to draw them together than keep them apart.

The two powers have many interests in common. There's nothing revolutionary governments fear as much as revolution and both Hitler and Stalin fear revolution at home and have a common interest in preventing it, though they encourage revolution abroad. The idea of Fifth Columnists is quite an old one employed by Russia in times past to weaken potential enemies in times of peace as well as in war, but it is the Germans who have developed the practice to perfection in the present war. They have placed this art at the service of their military leaders who have used it with great skill and complete ruthlessness and made it an important part of their strategic plans; in fact, it has gained them many a battle in advance.

Threat to Georgia

The Germans are now trying the art on the Russians from whom they learnt it and their chief agents are the Ukrainians. Germans have long been interested in the Ukraine—it is one of the richest regions in the world because of its corn and oil fields. The oil fields of Georgia are not strictly speaking Ukrainian, although the Germans will probably find it convenient to regard them as such. They will find that the Georgians are oppressed and will offer them freedom as an independent state. As regards the rest of the Ukraine the Germans wish it to become a German protectorate ; they have been training an army of Ukrainian engineers, farmers and administrators and there is little doubt that they intend to set up a Ukrainian State once more.

If Germany succeeds in doing so it would mean the dismemberment of Russia—Russia would be reduced to utter destitution and would cease to be a great power if she were to lose the Ukraine. Possibly, to begin with, Germany will not demand more than a form of annexation which will not sever the economic relations between the Ukraine and the rest of Russia. In any event it is clear that Germany feels her campaign will be an easy one, or that Stalin will quickly concede all her demands without resisting. Russian infantrymen are as good as any in the world, but the vast Russian plains, now baked hard under the sun, are ideal ground for Germany's armoured divisions.

If there's a war it will not be a war of infantrymen, at least not to begin with, and Germany's confidence in the outcome is prodigious, for after all they still have mightier foes to contend with—the British Empire—and the strain of this war will necessitate their having to draw on additional stores of grain and oil and metals—especially lubricants.

This is the main reason for her preparations against Russia and these preparations are thus themselves but preparation for the final assault against the British Isles.

British Shipping Losses Analyzed

London, June 22.

The battle of the Atlantic is fierce and eventful but every day and every night British counter-attacks both by surface vessels and aircraft were increasing and the Germans were undoubtedly suffering heavy damage.

This statement was made by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Mansfield yesterday. He said that the destruction of the German 30,000-ton battleship Bismarck and her supply ships, together with the damage inflicted on the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst at Brest and on the pocket battleship off Norway, would prove great factors in contributing to Britain's ultimate victory in the battle of the Atlantic.

May Not Recur

Although merchant shipping losses in April may undoubtedly be grievious, it must be remembered that a considerable part of these losses was incurred through German air-raids on Greek ports and that the loss would not recur.

In the face of Germany's intensive counter-blockade, the extent to which Britain had maintained her food supplies and the increasing flow of imported munitions was a substantial achievement, due partly to new ships built and others purchased, chartered or captured.

Output Must Be Raised

It remained to bring in the ships ordered in America and the Dominions as well as to increase Britain's own output.

Mr. Alexander expressed the belief that the recent stories of absentism and sickness had been greatly exaggerated.—Reuter.

Finns Only Fight for Own Interests

Washington, June 22.

"Finland's only enemy is hunger; we Finns are only pro-Finnish and we will not fight for other interests." This statement was made today by the Finnish Minister to the United States, M. Hjalmar J. Procope, commenting on the German invasion of Russia.

He said the only message thus far received from Helsinki was a categorical denial of reports published abroad that the Nazis had been hailed there as "liberators." Finland's only desire, M. Procope added, was to remain friends with all nations.—Reuter.

WAR BREVITIES

Moscow Surprised

Vichy, June 22.

In Moscow, news of the war came as a complete surprise to the ordinary citizen, according to the official French news agency. Morning papers, carrying routine articles and news as usual, gave only Axis war communiques.—Reuter.

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Nazis Appeal to Red Army

London, June 22.

An appeal to the Red Army to "turn against their aggressors" was broadcast from German radio stations in Ukrainia and Russia today.—Reuter.

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Nazis Warn Shipping

London, June 22.

Shipping risks destruction by U-boats and other measures in the Baltic in waters north of Finland and in all parts of the Black Sea, according to a "warning" emitted by the German radio this morning.—Reuter.

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Soviet Planes Said Repulsed

London, June 22.

Russian attempts to fly over East Prussia were repulsed with heavy losses, and German fighters shot down numerous Red bombers, the Germans claimed today.—Reuter.

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Luftwaffe Battering Russia

Berlin, June 22.

Luftwaffe forces today carried out rolling attacks against Soviet aerodromes, troop concentrations, fortifications and barracks, D.N.B., official German news agency announced today.

"Apparently the Luftwaffe already has achieved considerable advantage by the expensive destruction of enemy planes in air battles," the agency stated.—United Press.

Police and Bandits in Nocturnal Pistol Duel

A pistol duel took place between a search party of the French police and two armed desperadoes on Route des Soeurs last night, with the gunmen opening fire at the police while they were searching pedestrians near a Chinese hotel. Members of the police party immediately responded, firing several shots at the gunmen who escaped. It was learned that no one was wounded as a result of the fray.

Japanese Planes Again Raid Szechuen

Chungking, June 22.

Thirty-six Japanese aircraft in two waves raided Szechuen today. The first wave of nine machines, after entering the province from Hankow at 9 a.m., passed Chungking and flew westward, bombing Chengtu, capital of Szechuen.—Reuter.

New Nazi-Turkish Deal Reported

Ankara, June 22.

Germany and Turkey have agreed to close a commercial accord, M. Sukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, announced here yesterday.

Authoritative sources previously had reported that a large scale Germano-Turkish commercial pact was being prepared.—United Press.

Japanese Continue Bombing Raids

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, June 22.

Japanese naval air squadrons yesterday carried out a devastating air raid against the Chungking stronghold of Miaochienchen, approximately 90 kilometres east of Anking, routing approximately 1,000 Chungking troops concentrated there, it was announced in a communiqué issued by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

All Japanese planes returned to their base safely, the communiqué said.—Domei.

Week's Raids Reviewed

At a Japanese Naval Air Base In Central China, June 21.

Spreading their wings over a wide area of the Chinese hinterland, Japanese naval warplanes carried out highly successful bombing raids against important Chungking-controlled cities deep in the interior during the week between June 21, the press section of the Japanese Fleet in Central China Seas announced today in its weekly review.

Beginning with the intensive bombing of military objectives in Chungking on June 15, naval bombers attacked Liangshan, in central Szechuen province, on June 16, and Lanchow, central Kansu province, on June 18, where airfields, munitions storehouses and military barracks were severely damaged, the announcement stated.

Other formations of Japanese naval warplanes carried out mass raids against concentrations of Chungking troops at Lukiang, Tsienshan, Miaotsin, Shucheng, in Anhwei province, as well as Tuchang, Poyang and Yuchiang, in Kiangsi province, the review revealed. On June 21, Enshih, in north-western Hupeh, strategic Chinese base in the Chungking Sixth War Zone, was heavily bombed by a large formation of Japanese naval planes, the communique said.—Domei.

★U.S.S.R. Confident Of Victory

(Continued from page 1)

"After the attack, the German Ambassador in Moscow, Friedrich Werner Count von der Schulenburg, at 5.30 a.m. gave me, as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, a note in the name of his Government that the German Government had decided to proceed against the Soviet Union because of a concentration of units of the Red Army on the German frontier.

"In answer to this, I declared in the name of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that until the last minute the German Government had made no representation to the Soviet Government.

Peaceful Attitude

"Germany decided to attack the Soviet Union in spite of the peaceful attitude of the Soviet Union, and because of this very fact fascist Germany becomes the aggressor.

"I have also to announce that at not a single point have our forces or our air force allowed any frontier to be violated, and because of that allegations of the Rumanian radio that the Soviet Air Force raided Rumanian aerodromes today is nothing but a lie and a provocation.

"In same way, the whole of Hitler's declaration published today is nothing but a provocation.

"Now, when this attack on the Soviet Union has taken place, the Soviet Government has given our forces the following order:—

"Beat back the enemy's invasion and do not allow enemy forces to hold territory of our country.'"

"This war has been forced upon us not by the German people, not by the German workers or the intelligentsia whose problems we thoroughly understand, but by a clique of bloodthirsty Fascist leaders of Germany who have oppressed the French, Czechs, Poles, Serbs, Norweglans, Belgians, Danes, Dutch, Greeks and other nations.

Confident of Victory

"The government of the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that our gallant army and navy, supported by the Soviet air force will honourably fulfil their duties to the Soviet people and will deal a complete blow to the aggressor. This is not the first time that our country has had to deal with an arrogant invading foe.

"When Napoleon invaded Russia, our country answered with a nationalist war and Napoleon was beaten and met his doom. The same thing will happen to arrogant Hitler who has started a new attack on our country.

"The Red Army and the whole country will once again wage a victorious war for the nation's honour and liberty. The government of the Soviet Union are convinced that the whole population of our country, all workers, peasants and intelligentsia, men and women, will act with complete understanding of their duties and work. All our people must be united as never before. Everyone of us must demand from himself and from others, disipline, organization and self-sacrifice worthy of a true Soviet patriot in order to fulfil the needs of the Red Army, fleet and air force and to guarantee victory over the enemy. The government relies upon all citizens, men and women, of the Soviet Union.'" M. Molotov concluded.—Reuter.

Freighter Launched for Far East Service

Chester, Pa., June 22.

The 9,600-ton freighter Island Mail was launched here yesterday. It will be delivered in August to the American Mail Line for the Far East service, operating from the Pacific northwest.—United Press.

★German Forces Invade Russia

(Continued from page 1)

attempts may be made to carry out sabotage, and called on the civilian population to report any landing.

The German invasion of Russia is momentous news, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Relations betwee the two countries have never been easy despite Hitler's declaration that their relations had been adjusted on a friendly basis for eternity. Germany never liked the occupation of the Baltic states or Bessarabia by Russia, and Russia never appreciated German penetration of the Balkans.

Germany's non-aggression pact with Turkey can now be seen in its true light as a form of assurance against complications on the Balkan front while Germans are fully occupied elsewhere.

German resources are immense, but Russian resources are also immense, and were recently greatly developed as a result of the lessons of the Finnish war.

Few armies are more extensively mechanized than Russia's, and they are reported to have some of the biggest tanks in the world. Their air force is also powerful in numbers, though in part at least not up to date.

Russians know how to fight, and they have never had such a powerful well-equipped army in their history. Hitler may be still counting on quick success, but the German forces are going to find distances and the Russian capacity for ruthless destruction of everything useful a strain. Also, it is unlikely that the British will remain idle while the Germans are so fully occupied. The tempo and strength of British bombing attacks has markedly increased lately.

Nazi Reaction

Finally, it is not likely that the news will be greeted with any enthusiasm in Germany. The German people were promised peace in 1940 but now they see peace receding farther and farther into the distance, while they are called on to increase their war efforts and sacrifices. It will be surprising if their moral does not show the effects of this strain.

M. Stalin, finding himself faced with German forces massed on his frontier, must realize that the attack is part of a well-designed plan that has been in Hitler's mind for some time, and carefully thought out.

In all probability the attack on Russia was conceived for a twofold purpose—to secure material aid from Russian wheatfields and oil and mineral deposits, and at the same time to make a tremendous propaganda drive in Britain and America in order to divide opinion there.

In this connection it is significant that the German news service sent out news in code today which might easily have been instructions to German agents and fifth columnists.

Although the immediate force of Hitler's latest blow may be against Russia, there is no doubt that its ultimate direct purpose is to defeat all democracies. Exaggerated optimism merely on the grounds that another great power has been forced into war against Germany would, therefore, be very shortsighted, it is pointed out there.

Though Germany has turned a great neutral power into an enemy, she has done it with cold-blooded deliberation as a calculated stage towards the fulfilment of her ambition to establish world supremacy. With tremendous confidence in his army's powers, Hitler believes he can crush the Soviet in his greatest campaign of all, set up a puppet government in Moscow, and then, freed of all economic worries, turn his whole attention to the defeat of Britain and her associates.

Propaganda Effort

It is notable that in his proclamation Hitler put Finland and Rumania, which are small countries with grievances, in the forefront of his propaganda drive. This is a palpable attempt, according to observers here, to divide world opinion, to cover his calculated and unscrupulous scrapping of the Russo-German pact and to justify his act of blatant and unprovoked aggression

World speculation as to the number and striking power of the Soviet forces will at least be brought to an end as her machines go into action against the Luftwaffe and Russia's real strength revealed in actual battle.

Any estimate of the "Red" strength has in the past been largely conditioned by political circumstances at the time of writing, but it has been universally agreed that from the point of view of numbers the Soviet air force is, if not the largest in the world, at least very close to that of Germany, which is now fighting on a number of fronts and, at the moment, Russia on only one.

As to the efficiency of her air force Russia has released very few details, but it is certain that a power which was the pioneer of parachute troops and glider trains, and capable of producing planes that made a sensational trans-polar flight to the American continent a few years ago, is fully aviation-conscious.

So are the Russian people. Parachute-jumping towers are as familiar sights in Russian parks as round abouts and swings in Britain. Women pilots are as normally accepted as men, and children at early ages participate in flying courses.

Powerful Force

Speaking of the Red Air Force recently, Soviet statesmen declared:—"This mass of lethal metal which can be flown an enormous distance could serve as a good Soviet straightjacket for aggressors should they, in a fit of madness, attack the Soviet land."

Compulsory military service has been continuously maintained since 1917, and Russia has always considered herself in a state of war and maintained a high pitch of defensive preparedness. As recently as a month ago M. Stalin declared:—"The Red Army has been reorganized and re-equipped in the light of experience of the present war," and it is well known that the chiefs of Soviet forces have been closely following many new phases of modern warfare, especially by the Nazis, and always with the view in the back of their minds that one day they might well be up against these methods themselves.

There seems to be two schools of thought in foreign military circles:—One is that Russia's machines are all right but her soldiers are no good, and the other that her men are fine but her machines drop to pieces.

Unfortunately, much of the world's critical opinion at the time of the Finnish war was obsessed with the fact that gallant little Finland was fighting the Russian colossus, and it was only at the end of the war, when penetration of the Mannerheim Line brought the war to a rapid conclusion, was it realized that the red army had achieved what no other power had achieved, namely, smashing a way through a fortified line reckoned nearly as strong as the Siegfried and Maginot line, which even Hitler decided to go round.

That her military chiefs are not lacking in enterprise or ingenuity is evidenced by that daring attack on the Finnish mainland by a light armoured column across 60 miles of the frozen gulf of Finland.

Finally, in assessing the position it must be remembered that fighting is now taking place across just that frontier which has been strategically enlarged solely for defence purposes against just such an attack and at the risk of being charged by the rest of the world with "imperialist" expansion."

Unknown Quantity

Just about as much is known of the Soviet navy as of the Soviet army and air force, namely, practically nothing. What is known, however, is that she has a very considerable fleet of submarines of the very latest types, many of them believed to have been developed even beyond those of some of the major sea powers of the world.

Motor torpedo craft have also been highly developed and produced in considerable numbers, and Russia has quite an effective fleet of modern destroyers.

As in other branches of warfare, Russia is here again fighting in circumstances for which she has long prepared. Already the German radio has announced a warning that Soviet territorial waters in the Arctic and almost the whole of the Black Sea are danger areas by reason of mines, and also that the Nazis have laid mines in specified areas of the Baltic.

Russia's Caspian fleet has just completed a comprehensive series of naval manœuvres on full war-time basis and is now "ready for war," according to its commander, Admiral Melkitov. Perhaps this is the keynote of the whole position of the Soviet's armed forces—ready for war.—Reuter.

Rumania Proclaims "Holy War"

Berlin, June 22.

"Today, the hour of the holy war has struck," says General Jon Antonescu, Rumania's dictator-premier, in an order-of-the-day issued to the Rumanian troops who are fighting side by side with the Germans against Russia, according to the German official news agency.

"I command you to cross the Pruth River and smash the enemy to the east and north, and free your brothers from the Red Yoke. You will be fighting shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with the strongest and most glorious army in the world. They are fighting Moldavian soil for our frontiers and for justice in the world. Prove yourselves worthy of the honour allotted you by that unique leader, Adolf Hitler!"—Reuter.

Russians Prepared for Invasion

New York, June 22.

The Russians are reported to have completed the evacuation of civilians from a zone about 60 miles wide behind the demarcation line in Poland and all bridges in this area are ready for dynamiting, the "New York Times" learns from Berne.

Large reinforcements of Russian troops are stated to be arriving in a steady stream along the Dniester river. Large concentrations of the Russian air force are also reported to have been moved up from Kiev to newly-constructed airfields behind the southern line.

From Bucharest it is reported that the Russians have taken precautions which enable them to blow up bridges east of the Pruth river.—Reuter.

New U.S. Planes Playing Big Part In Middle East

London, June 22.

The notable part played by the American-built Tomahawk aircraft, a fast single-seater fighter with a fine rate of climbing and striking power, in the recent fierce air fighting in the Middle East, was reviewed by the Air Ministry News Service last night.

British Empire pilots are now known to have operated them both in defence of the British fleet off Syria from German divebombers and against other German and Italian raiders in the Middle East.

The Air Ministry comments: "The appearance, in increasing numbers, of these up-to-date fighters, which have already taken a toll of the best types of German and Italian aircraft, marks a further development, not only in the material aid given to Britain and the Allies by the United States, but also in the growing strength of Britain's air power in the Middle East."

Fine Performance

It can now be stated that an Italian Cant-1007 and a German Junkers-88 shot down in three days by a twenty-year-old South African flying officer, fell victim to one of these Tomahawk planes. The pilot said later: "This aircraft is grand, very easy to handle and manœuvre, and a fine climber. I was able to overhaul both the Italian and German aircraft with ease, and my guns worked perfectly all the time."

Fighter pilots of the Royal Australian Air Force took up their Tomahawks to play havoc with a formation of eight Junkers which were about to carry out divebombing attacks on units of the British fleet operating off the Syrian coast.

They shot down three into the sea and badly damaged others. Jettisoning their bombs in their eagerness to get out of range, the German aircraft fled.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Again Pounds Nazi Cities

London, June 22.

The sustained offensive of the Royal Air Force against Germany's heavy industries continued last night when strong forces of the Bomber Command raided objectives at Cologne and Duesseldorf, says a communique issued by the Air Ministry this morning.

Lighter forces attacked docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne. One aircraft is missing from these operations.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command carried out offensive patrols over enemy aerodromes in northern France during the night. It is now known that four German bombers were destroyed over Britain last night.—Reuter.

★R.A.F. Shoots Down 28 Nazi Planes

(Continued from page 1)

Fighter squadrons which fought yesterday's engagements were drawn chiefly from a group which played a leading part in the Battle of Britain last autumn.

In each of the British raids an enemy aerodrome was bombed, St. Omar in the first and another near Boulogne in the second.

Week's Heavy Raids

The R.A.F. lost 49 planes in air operations over Germany and German-occupied territory during the week ending June 20, two pilots being rescued in the Channel, while the Germans lost 40 planes over the same area.

Daylight raids across the Channel were made for four consecutive days, the Ruhr was heavily bombed for six nights, Cologne raided for five nights, Dusseldorf for three, and Hanover, Bremen, Schwerte and Duisberg were heavily attacked. An industrial plant was bombed near Bethune.

The Fleet Air Arm bombed Brest with the German battleships lying there; Boulogne was raided three times, Dunkirk twice, Rotterdam, Ostend and Cherbourg were also raided.

German shipping losses in the raids were estimated at 11,000 tons and also a U-boat was probably sunk. Direct hits were made on several vessels and two of unknown tonnage were believed to be a total loss.

Havoc in Berlin

American commentators, speaking of the havoc caused in Berlin by British raids, say it is now almost impossible to walk in any direction through the German capital without seeing buildings wholly or partly destroyed. The effect of the bombing on *moral* is described as devastating.—Reuter.

★Axis Allegations Denied

(Continued from page 1)

United States would serve no desirable purpose."

Strong Note on Robin Moor

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, announced yesterday that a strong note addressed to the German Government demanding reparations for the destruction of the American freighter Robin Moor may be expected shortly.

He informed reporters that this demand would be made soon as the proper amount of compensation had been decided on.

Mr. Welles also announced that he had requested the German Chargé d'Affairs to transmit to the German Government a copy of President Roosevelt's message to Congress denouncing the destruction of the Robin Moor.—Reuter.

49 Consulates Affected

Washington, June 22.

Forty-nine Italian consulates in the United States, plus many other Italian agencies, will be affected by President Roosevelt's order compelling Italian consulates to close by July 15.

Among Italian government agencies affected were the Italian cable company, the Italian Library of Information, the Italian information service, the office of the Italian commercial councillor in New York, the Italian tobacco monopoly, the Italian commission for the New York World's Fair, the Italian National Institute of Exchanges, and the custodian of the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition in New York city.

Stefani news agency was not affected by the order.—United Press.

THE CINEMA

"Ride on Vaquero"

Cisco-Kid ..... Cesar Romero
Sally ..... Mary Beth Hughes
Marquerita ..... Lynne Roberts
Gordito ..... Chris-Pin Martin
Carlos ..... Robert Lowery
Watchman ..... Ben Carter
Barney ..... William Demarest

"Ride On Vaquero," which opened at the Grand Theatre yesterday, although a little better than the previous efforts on Cisco Kid, presents the same settings and story as the other pictures of the series, yet entertaining enough for those who are thrilled by fast gun play and riding. The theme is old, with Cisco again getting into hot water through the attempts of others to pin their crimes on him. The only difference is that he is arrested at the beginning of the picture and gets released to trail the kidnappers. He succeeds in doing this and the end finds him riding away after righting the wrongs done to others and leaving broken hearts behind him. Mr. Cesar Romero is no better and no worse than in other films playing with his usual abandon, portraying a dashing and fearless bandit. Mr. Chris-Pin Martin, on the other hand, as the faithful Cordito, steals the show with well timed remarks and good lines. The rest of the cast is well chosen, with no one particularly outstanding, although Miss Mary Beth Hughes, as the dancer in a saloon, does well by her role and has shown marked improvement since her last appearance here. Three shorts, with "Caribbean Sentinels" beautifully photographed, round out the programme.—I.M.

Banks Prepare for Settlement Day

In view of the ever-increasing amount of idle money deposited with Chinese banks in Shanghai, employees of these institutions have been working very hard the past few days in clearing up the accounts during the past six months, in preparation for paying interest to depositors as the half-yearly settlement day at the end of this month is drawing near. The Chinese clearing house has also been busy, and so have bill collectors. The financial situation in this city as a whole is reported by the Chinese press as firm, although the press continues to blame the idle money for speculation and its resultant increase of price of commodities.

All Chinese banks, both foreign-style and native, will be closed for two days commencing July 1 after the June settlement day, it was been decided by their respective associations. The Chinese clearing house will also be closed during the same period. It is announced also that the various markets including the stock, rice and cotton markets, will also be closed. Bankers are expected to hold a joint meeting to discuss problems arising from the circulation of "Wai Wah" cheques. These cheques were allowed by the Chinese authorities to be circulated here.

Rumours to the effect that Chinese government banks in Shanghai are to limit the scope of their activities and to hand over part of their business to foreign institutions have been emphatically denied by the Chungking press, quoting Chungking banking circles. It is also learned that employees of Chinese government banks formerly working in branch offices in the now occupied districts in east Chekiang have arrived in Shanghai awaiting orders for transference of their duties. They will be sent to the Chungking-controlled interior.

Stabilization Board Starting Work

Chungking, June 22.

The Chinese Currency Stabilization Board is collecting information about economic conditions throughout China. It is learned that members of the board will shortly leave Chungking for the provinces.

The board held a conference yesterday afternoon and exchanged views with Chinese economic experts; including representatives of the Central Bank of China, the Legislative Yuan, the Joint Board of the four Government Banks and of the Central Political Institute.

Mr. A. Manuel Fox, the American member of the Stabilization Board; appealed for assistance and co-operation on the part of Chinese economic experts.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Senator Pat Harrison

Washington, June 22.

Senator Pat Harrison, veteran Democratic Senator from Mississippi, died in a Washington hospital today six days after undergoing an operation.

Senator Harrison, 60, was Chairman of the powerful Finance Committee and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and was one of the best known and best beloved members of the upper house.—United Press.

Nazis Having Trouble In Occupied Lands

London, June 22.

A large-scale strike in the Liege area of Belgium is reported by the Free Belgian wireless at Leopoldville.

Over 100,000 workmen are said to have demanded a 25 per cent. wage increase. The strike is stated to have started at Liege and spread to the textile industry of Verviers.

That Dutch Nazis are even more despised than the Germans themselves is indicated by a manifesto just published by the Secretary-General of the Dutch Nazi Party.

According to Dutch circles in London, the manifesto declared that it has become necessary to take measures to protect Dutch Nazi businessmen, workers and traders from terror and acts of discrimination constantly directed against them.

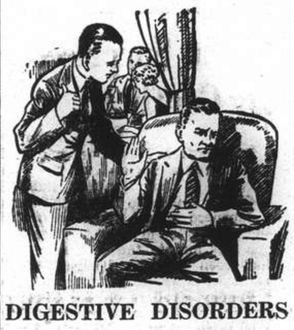
The manifesto states: "More than ever National Socialist comrades are made to suffer in a manner hitherto unknown in this country. They are deprived of jobs. Goods are not delivered to them.

"We therefore expect every member of the National Socialist Party as from this week not to buy from or deal with anyone who is antagonistic to the movement."—Reuter.

Swiss Get 12 Ships

Vichy, June 22.

Twelve freighters from the Spanish mercantile marine have been made over to the Swiss Government, according to a Madrid despatch to the Vichy news agency.—Reuter.



DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

Timely aid may prevent a breakdown in health.

Anyone suffering from digestive disorders knows the depressing effect such troubles have. Lack of vitamin B1 results in a state of impaired efficiency of the digestive tract. There is one way to overcome indigestion which has been the means of restoring health and happiness to many thousands of men and women; it is by tonic treatment through the blood with Dr. William's Pink Pills which contain the needed vitamin B1.

It is from the blood that the digestive juices are obtained; it is from the blood that the stomach, liver and digestive organs derive the power to perform their daily functions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help to create rich, red blood in abundance which explains the reason for their success in the treatment of digestive disorders. Give them a trial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,

Obtainable at all chemists.

Hawkes Sun Helmets

Smart in Shape, Light and Durable, Waterproof and Assure Protection from the Sun

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New Designs and Colourings

Genuine Panama Hats

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Directed by LEWIS SEILER · A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Phillis

London, Apr. 11.

Most of the birthday gifts which Princess Elizabeth will receive on April 21, the occasion of her fifteenth birthday, will be simple ones. This is no time for extravagant spending, and members of the Royal Family have agreed among themselves to give each other small tokens on anniversaries.

Valuable jewellery will probably occupy a very small place on the Princess's birthday gift table this year, where there will be books, flowers, articles of clothing and, among various other sensible wartime presents, the garden-box which six of her schoolgirl friends are filling with seeds and bulbs collected themselves and arranged in compartments neatly labelled.

But there will be one lovely piece of jewellery for the Princess, a set of necklet and square brooch in filigree gold set with turquoise and small pearls. Queen Victoria frequently wore this exquisite heirloom, which Court precedent lays down the present heiress to the throne shall receive when she is fifteen.

* * *

Royal Playtime

One may expect to hear that Princess Elizabeth's garden-box finds a home in the garden-room of the Princesses' country home. Knowing her daughters' fondness for "growing things," and taking into account the dampness and cold of most winter and early spring days in England, the Queen converted an old-fashioned conservatory into an indoor garden for them.

Here the sisters enjoy themselves for hours, cultivating little cuttings in pots and growing seedlings and spring bulbs. It is a pleasant playroom for all sorts of games too, including painting and clay modelling. Furnishings here are cheerful; painted wicker-work chairs and tables stand on hand-tufted rust-coloured rugs spread over the stone floor.

* * *

Food Differences

Some people would find it easier to sacrifice expensive birthday presents than their favourite food. Food rationing we must all bear. The King may still have his favourite cutlets for lunch, but they are covered with oatmeal instead of bread-crumbs nowadays. His breakfast fish is prepared in the same way. Very often he has a quick sandwich snack at midday while working at his desk. He likes two sandwiches of thick brown bread spread with ham, with sliced walnuts arranged on the top.

I hear that the Premier's wife is sorry that rationing now prevents her giving her husband so many of his favourite dinner dishes. Today Mr. Churchill has grilled salmon, or halibut, with vegetables, instead of a big grilled steak with onions, followed by bread and cheese. It may surprise some to learn that Mr. Churchill can enjoy such a dinner at 10 o'clock at night, and still rise early enough to be at work again by seven in the morning.

* * *

Pre-Coupon News

Weddings this spring are to lose nothing of their usual dress interest, but a little more care is needed in choosing bridal clothes. They must be usable in the summer months ahead, and this is why so many English brides are buying gay figured print bridal frocks with waisted short-sleeved jackets. Silk turbans replace the usual garlands in the bridesmaids' outfits, while the war-time bride finds that a bandeau of the dress print finished with a knot or a matching flower is less expensive than a flower wreath. Her gas mask is also covered with the same print.

* * *

There are several new and essential items in the wartime bride's trousseau. She must have a house-gown or wide-legged pyjama-skirted gown for shelter and house wear; a thin wool fabric or shantung dressing-gown for any rush travel occasion, and corduroy or fine wool tailored blouse and slacks for any emergency wear as an alternative to the siren suit.

* * *

Her wedding ring is likely to be a light one, not because of any shortage of materials but because of the Government's limitation of jewellers' supplies. If she is lucky she will have a little confetti for her wedding this spring, but not much, unless she and her bridegroom have friends among London bus-drivers and conductors. At a recent wedding in town, colleagues of the bride showered the happy pair with punch clippings from passengers' tickets as they left the church. The clippings made excellent confetti.

* * *

Popular Telephonists

Spring! The season of romance and weddings! Which reminds me that the appeal lately made for telephone operators for the London area has had an embarrassingly full response. No sooner was the campaign launched then it had to be cancelled, for the simple reason that women rushed to the Post Office in vast numbers to get work on the telephone exchanges.

* * *

The enthusiasm for this particular type of war work is partly explained by the fact that the Telephone service has been called London's best marriage bureau. In peacetime the marriage rate of girls on the staff was fifty a week, and the pace accelerated on the outbreak of war. For the "duration" the Post Office has waived the rule that a girl must leave the service on becoming married. That is another reason for its new popularity.

* * *

Lights of New York

When seventeen London girls, who are to display Britain's smartest styles in a South American trade drive, arrived in New York they made a rush for the shops. They crowded round silk stocking counters and quickly booked appointments with the hairdresser. At home I saw a woman in a West End store ordering a dozen sets of silk underwear at once. The salesgirl would not let her buy more than two sets. No wonder the English fashions girls are making hay while the New York sun shines on them. They expect to be in America till early summer, so they have plenty of time for shopping where there are no restrictions.

"So many lights, and not a single one screened from above. It just didn't seem natural." This is how one of them described her feelings on seeing the floodlit streets of New York. It was the biggest thrill of their first evening in New York.

Guns Through the Looking-Glass

Women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service—in a special uniform of blue and white—are now at work at experimental ranges and other gun sites. It has been found that sensitive machines are specially responsive to a woman's hands. Section Leader Marion James and Volunteer Joyce Scott are here seen spotting A. A. bursts in the sky with the aid of a graphed mirror—which saves back-ache. The colours of the Royal Artillery, the unit to which they are attached, predominate in their field service caps.

B. W. A.

Monday, June 23.—Needlecraft at 753 Yu Yuen Road at 2.30 p.m. Social Service Board 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 24.—War Work at Headquarters 5 to 8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 25.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. War Work at Headquarters 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, June 26.—Executive Committee 9.30 a.m. War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, June 27.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, June 28.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

There will be another Bridge and Mahjongg at Headquarters during July on Tuesday 15. Members are asked to book their tables at the office.

The Sports Section and their friends are advised that the next outing has been arranged by the Waterworks at Wetmore Road, Yangtszepoo, on Monday July 14. Tennis. Clock Golf and other games have been arranged. Tickets can be obtained at the office. Price for adults $3 and children $2 including tea and transport from the Bund. The tea is being donated by the ladies of the Waterworks and all proceeds go to the B.W.A. War Work Fund.

How Did You Sleep?

An analysis made in normal times revealed that 27 per cent. of people went to bed at 10.30 p.m., and as low as 9 per cent. at 9.30 o'clock, with varying percentages at intermediate hours. Thirty-one per cent. arose at 7 o'clock in the morning, only 12 per cent. at 5 o'clock and 20 per cent. after 7.30 o'clock.

* * *

Are you awakened by an alarm clock or by your own accord? was another interesting question. It appeared that 65 per cent. of the people did not need an alarm clock, but 26 per cent. did.

* * *

It was clear that the average person had a fairly definite sleep routine, that he went to bed at 10.45 and arose at seven, but not at the moment he awoke. It was revealed that 37 per cent. of the people got up immediately after waking, and 63 per cent. did not.

* * *

Commenting on the question, a doctor said that the amount of sleep a person needed depended upon habits, temperament, and to some extent on what one had trained one's self to expect. Some people were able to get along with four hours' sleep a day, whereas others required seven, eight, nine, and some even twelve hours' sleep.

* * *

There was no doubt, though, the doctor said, that some people allowed themselves more sleep than they needed. An extra hour inclined to make them heavy. Sometimes one felt well if one rose when one awoke, sometimes one did not feel so good and dropped off for another hour's sleep. The first time one's circulation was preparing for the stimulus of getting up, but the extra hour on top of a reasonable night's sleep slowed it down too much, and a cold bath was needed before one could "get going."

Can one unintentionally stop one's self from sleeping by using one's mind?" the doctor was asked.

"Certainly," he answered. "An active mind keeps the blood circulating. Sleep leads to a fall of blood pressure on the brain. The blood then goes to another part of the body. That is why the lower parts of the body, in particular, should be kept warm, and therefore well supplied with blood, when one is lying down. Do not get excited near bedtime or you will not be able to relax.

* * *

"How is it," was another question, "that some people are able to wake themselves as punctually as an alarm clock? And why do some people sleep fitfully when they have to rise earlier than usual?"

The answer is that the part of the mind one uses when one is awake and the part that takes charge when one is asleep are never completely separated. One falls asleep with the idea that one must at all costs get up at a certain time next morning. This produces anxiety and prevents complete relaxation needed for deep sleep. The idea one takes to bed acts like an alarm clock. The quality of the sleep is never so good, however, if there is an undercurrent of anxiety.

Elegant Economies

It was the modern discoverer of a way of making used Christmas card envelopes like new again, by unpicking the lightly gummed edges and turning the envelope inside out, who found that this device was far from being original; it is described in "Cranford." The narrator of the story discusses "individual small economies" as showing personal foibles rather than indicating a paper shortage; but we are in a mood to feel kindly towards the old gentleman of whom Mrs. Gaskell wrote: "Envelopes fretted his soul terribly when they first came in; the only way in which he could reconcile himself to such waste of his cherished article (paper) was by patiently turning inside out all that were sent to him and so making them serve again." He was said to cast wistful glances at his daughters when they sent "a whole inside of a half-sheet of note-paper, with the three lines of acceptance to an invitation, written on only one of the sides."

* * *

Some people, we are interested to learn from "Cranford," had an idiosyncrasy for butter, "could not attend to conversation because of the annoyance occasioned by the habit which some people have of invariably taking more butter than they want. Have you not seen the look (almost mesmeric) which such persons fix on the article?—they are really made happy if the person on whose plate it lies suddenly breaks off a piece of toast (which he does not want) and eats up his butter. They think that this is not waste." How near we seem in spirit to those ardent butter-watchers!

* * *

The favourite economy of the Cranford hostess Mrs. Jamieson was another with a present-day appeal. It was evidently, says her observant guest, sugar. "I question if the little filigree sugar-tongs, made something like scissors, could have opened themselves wide enough to take up an honest, vulgar, good-sized piece; and when I tried to seize two little minnikin pieces at once, so as not to be detected in too many returns to the sugar basin, they absolutely dropped one, with a little sharp clatter, quite in a malicious and unnatural manner."

* * *

These north regional economies practised a century ago, and noted and described with full insight into the situation, remind the reader of today, on the whole to his satisfaction, that salvage is not so much an emergency measure as a common human virtue that is apt to be denied exercise when goods are too plentiful and too easily come by. Even in the way of economies there is scope for making old discoveries over again, if only to learn that events, like envelopes, can sometimes be turned inside out and used to good purpose. It is something of a consolation to find that, with the minor affairs of the present distracting our attention from the large uncomfortable issues, we seem thereby better equipped to make pleasant contacts with the thoughts and ways of the past.

The Ploughgirls Homeward Wend Their Weary Way

Apparently still full of energy after a hard day's work, some of the twelve land-girls that the London County Council has ventured to employ as an experiment on their farm at Horton, Surrey, bring in their horses. The farm has over 700 head of cattle. A local farm-house has been taken over as a home for the girls.

5,000 European Refugees Are Said to Be in Cuba Now

A GRAPHIC description of the refugee situation in Cuba was presented at the season's last meeting of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations held on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. J. Van Hengel, the Chairman of the Committee. The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Margulies, from New York, who informed those present that the refugee problem has become a universal one through the invasion of numerous European countries. Dealing specifically with Cuba, she stated that a flood of refugees had taken refugee on this island and despite the fact that many have been able to enter the United States or South America, Cuba still is the haven for 5,000 refugees.

In spite of the fact that numerous members of the Joint Committee had left town and that the meeting was held on the same day as the Market Garden Fair for British War Funds, some 75 supporters of the Committee were present at the gathering. Mrs. Van Hengel presided over the function.

After a delightful tea, the Chairman officially welcomed Mrs. Harris, who is passing through Shanghai, and Mrs. Margulies, who has been in Shanghai for about five weeks.

It was revealed during the course of the meeting that the Fresh Air Fund has not met with much success up to the present that efforts are still being made to help under-privileged children during the summer holidays.

Before delivering her talk on the refugee problem in Cuba, Mrs. Margulies revealed that she came to Shanghai as the representative of the American Joint Distribution Committee for European Refugees and that she had been sent to obtain first-hand information on the European refugee situation. She pointed out that her Committee deals with the problem without restrictions regarding creed or nationality.

She stated that the refugee problem used to be confined to those of the Axis countries but now there are refugees coming out from Poland, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and other occupied countries. Mrs. Margulies was in Cuba when the first group of refugees arrived there, it being early discovered that permission to settle on the island was more easily obtained than from other countries.

Refugees Arrived Depressed

Such was the extent of the influx into Cuba that the inhabitants of that island were given an impression of a mass, rather than separate individuals, who were arriving. As most of the men came from concentration camps and as most of the women had an arduous time in getting their relatives out of these camps, the majority of refugees arrived in Cuba in a depressed and dazed condition.

The result was that it took them six to eight months to settle down and to realize that they were out of harm's way. But a second visit to Cuba by Mrs. Margulies found that the refugees had regained their interest in life; they had organized classes for the study of English, history and industry.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Margulies said that the European refugees had undergone abnormal experiences and it was not surprising that many of them were suffering from a neurosis which made them more difficult to handle than in normal circumstances; she further stated that understanding and encouragement would be a great help in aiding the refugees to regain a normal life.

With regard to the possibility of refugees settling down in the United States, Mrs. Margulies said that the immigration laws were strict but applicants could fulfil all the formalities required with affidavits granted them.

Flower Arrangements

Fashions in flowers change with the seasons, but if you are lucky enough to have your own garden you can always have a profusion of blooms and cater for your own tastes in floral decoration.

* * *

Today there are so many attractive vases and bowls for floral arrangements that flower designs almost seem to suggest themselves. Some bowls are specially designed to hold certain flowers, and the modern shapes and colourings give an added effect to lovely blooms so that they almost appear as though they are growing out of them.

* * *

Whether you choose a formal arrangement or an ultra-modern effect, you will often find that it can be enhanced by the use of a mirror.

Before you cut your flowers, first of all consider whether you are going to use a vase or a bowl, and choose your blooms accordingly. Some of the most attractive modern arrangements follow a definite line, and are fan-shaped, semi-circular, or built up on one side to a triangular shape. In these designs you begin by placing the short-stemmed flowers at the centre front and work upwards from that, adding width or height with longer-stemmed flowers. If you find it difficult to make the flowers stand as you wish, place a piece of wire-netting in the base of the bowl, but in a design of this kind it is unlikely that it will be necessary.

In a bowl of mixed flowers, you cannot have too many different flowers or varied colours. Always include white blooms if possible, as these will set off to advantage the other flowers. One of the most useful of the modern designs is the trough shape, which can be used as centre-piece on a table, as a decoration for side table, or built up into a high arrangement for a mantel-piece. A piece of wire-netting the size of the trough will be useful, and will widen the scope of arrangements. If there is a scarcity of flowers in the garden a collection of bright berries, palm leaves and spikes, and a variety of greenery such as black-berry leaves can always be used most effectively in a trough.

* * *

You will find much pleasure in creating simple arrangements with a Japanese touch. In a miniature trough try a simple arrangement, with half a dozen carnations and poppies with delphiniums. Place a flower-holder at one end of the trough and arrange the flowers in this corner so that the irregularity gives the artistic touch. When using delphiniums you will find they will last much longer if they are stripped of their greenery and buds.

Experts Disagree

A General Staff Officer, speaking of the military importance of Asmara on the B.B.C. referred (unlike the B.B.C. announcers themselves) to Addis Abáh-ba (with the accent on the second syllable and a broad "a"), returning once more to the pronunciation heard so frequently before the Italian occupation. Before the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy there was much doubt amongst even well-informed Europeans in England as to what to call it. I can remember (writes "Y.") the late Professor Alexander asking me how it should be pronounced, when he knew that my sister had been living there. An American missionary from Egypt who spoke Arabic was emphatic that it should be Addis Abah-ba. On going there myself after the Italian occupation I found the question further complicated by the fact that Italians invariably called it Addis Abayba. Confusion arises, perhaps, from the fact that so many Europeans are more familiar with Arabic than with Amharic, the language of the Shoa, the district of which Addis Ababa is the capital. The word "Ababa" (flower) is similar in both languages, only differing in pronunciation. The Amharas themselves to whom I referred the question are all emphatic that their town is called Addis Ababa (with the accent on the first syllable and a short "a" in the middle). The Italians are not to be relied on in the pronunciation of foreign words or names, as the universal tendency of the language is to "Italianize" very quickly anything which is foreign or difficult in pronunciation for them.

To prevent a cake from sticking to the tin, wrap a damp cloth around the tin after it has been taken from the oven.

"Gentlemen In Velvet"

A drive to collect millions of moleskins to make into coats for sale in North and South America is being planned by the fur trade export group, supported by the Board of Trade.

The skins will replace supplies that used to come to London from Italy, France, Belgium and Holland. It is said that an average of 25,000,000 moleskins came to London every year from those countries and that most of them were re-exported.

As English moleskins make the finest and most durable fur coats, there is a big opportunity of developing an export trade for these garments independent of foreign supplies.

"By trapping moles, landowners, farmers and others will not only get rid of a pest and so increase food production, but will help to build up a valuable trade and raise foreign exchange to pay for war supplies from abroad," said an official of the Export Group.

"Our main effort will begin in the autumn, and the season lasts until March, during which time the fur is at its best, and we are rapidly building up an organization to put people in touch with the nearest trappers and collectors."

Skins from moles trapped out of season are not worth as much as those trapped in the winter.

A person wishing to destroy moles can get authority from the county war agricultural executive committee to purchase a small quantity of strychnine to put down the burrows. The greatest care, however, is needed in the use of this poison to prevent danger to farm stock.

Care of Winter Clothes

As a new season approaches the housewife plans the storing of the articles now in use and the bringing out of others for the following season. As summer comes, she is especially anxious to feel safe about her woollens. Wool materials are expensive and require careful handling.

* * *

Mothproofing may help to save woollens. Thorough cleaning and thorough brushing are necessary before storage. It should be borne in mind that the article should be free from both moths and eggs before storing.

* * *

A satisfactory moth repellent is naphthalene. This may be obtained in either flakes or balls. Sprinkle garments and place them in an air-tight chest or closet. If the closet shelves are the only available storage space, the articles should be treated as suggested and wrapped in strong paper. Heavy gummed paper may be obtained for sealing the edges. Keep woollens fluffy by packing them loosely.

* * *

Always repair all garments before putting away. In this way they will be ready for immediate use when needed.

* * *

Wool caps and hats should be brushed, cleaned, aired, and stuffed with tissue paper before storing. If upright standards can be arranged in a tight closet, the hat is more likely to have its original lines than if it is thrown onto a shelf in a careless way.

* * *

Sweaters, wool hose, and wool gloves may be washed, shaped, and dried, and stored as directed for other woollens.

* * *

Overshoes, galoshes, and rubbers should be thoroughly cleaned, aired, repaired, and stored in a dark, and if possible cool closet. Shoes also need the same attention, and if of delicate colour or material should be wrapped in tissue paper and carefully put away. Shoe trees are often used to preserve the shape of the shoes.

* * *

Silk dresses should be sent to the cleaner, or if washable may be laundered and pressed. Missing hooks and snaps should be replaced and other repairs made.

* * *

Leather handbags may be cleaned with some of the cleansers one purchases in bottles for shoe cleaning. A suitable cleaner for blonde shoes would do for a bag of the same colour, and so on. Rub the lining, if it is fabric, with some good dry cleaner, remove all papers, etc., stuff with tissue paper, wrap in tissue paper, and place in a clean box.

* * *

Kid gloves should be sent to the cleaner or, if the cleaning is done at home, some non-inflammable cleaner should be used. Wrap the gloves in tissue paper and store in tins or wide-mouthed bottles.

The Call

I have heard Churchill. Like a voice unknown.
Save in some dream of ultimate demand
For all that fires the soul swift to disown
The chaff of life, and put the halting hand
Once more to freedom's plow, the call has come;
Challenging me, far off, and you and you,
To heed the rumble of the despot's drum,
And save the world their legions would undo.
I would he had been near to see our tears;
To feel the quickened beating of our heart,
Outfooting selfish moods and petted fears;
To know how many millions, though apart
From where he westward faced in London night,
Waved back assurance that the land is bright!

—*Leigh Mitchell Hodges.*

Dinners from Wood

To chemists it is no news that the Germans are converting wood into fodder to make good a deficiency brought about by the British blockade says "The New York Times." Back in 1916 Nobel Prize winner Professor Friedrich Bergius found that it is possible to split cellulose (wood pulp) into sugar with powerful acids. The object of all chemical treatment of wood is to separate the cellulose. Animals do this in their stomachs, which explains why a goat can eat paper but man cannot. Allying himself with Professor von Scholler, Bergius proceeded to emulate the cow and the goat. In other words, the two created huge factory "stomachs" in which they digested wood to obtain sugar. In 1933 a plant was built with an annual production of 8,000 tons of wood sugar. The news that comes from the Department of Agriculture leaves us to infer that sugar is now produced from wood on a much larger scale.

No Mystery At All

Out of factory vats or "stomachs" of synthetic plastic comes a mixture of sugars from which yeast and pure glucose fit for human consumption can be prepared. Ferment the glucose and glycerine is obtained—the basis of nitroglycerine. Out of the residues in the "stomachs" fountain-pens, pipe-stems and buttons can be made.

There is no mystery in all this. If there were any sense in doing so, we too could convert a pile of sawdust into a thousand dinners. The point is that war sometimes does give science an unexpected impetus. It was military necessity and the desire to achieve self-sufficiency that induced Fritz Haber to devise his synthetic ammonia process and Bergius, Tripsch and Fischer to develop a process for converting coal into gasoline. It is military necessity, again, that has forced German chemists to solve a crucial food problem so far as they could.

The First Red Coats

It seems likely that Marston Moor has a close connection with the adoption of red as the colour traditional in the British Army before khaki. In the first years of the Civil War any gentleman who raised a troop for King or Parliament dressed his men in whatever colour he fancied: Rupert's Blue Coats, Hampden's Men in Green, Newcastle's White Coats would be seen in the motley of the early battlefields. The colour chiefly favoured in the Eastern Counties was red, and the predominant share of Cromwell and his Ironsides of "the Eastern Association" in the victory at Marston was most probably the reason why red was chosen when, a few months later, the New Model—the first Regular British Army—was dressed uniformly in red coats.

Sir John Fortescue, the historian of the British Army, was the first to investigate these questions fully in a magazine article long ago, in the course of which he quotes a letter from Cromwell to a Parliamentary colonel showing that the change to a uniform colour was not without opposition. The letter, with the right Cromwellian ring about it, must have discouraged further correspondence. "I hear your troops refuse the new coats. Say this: Wear them or go home. I stand no nonsense from anyone."

Dogs of War

Mouse, a brown-and-white puppy, has been made Private First Class of the 165th Infantry at Fort McClellan, Ala. Other dogs have been similarly honoured mainly in recognition of military service. Among the canine celebrities of the last war were:

Stubby, Official mascot of the A. E. F., he was decorated as a wounded hero by General Pershing. The only dog to make the trip to France and return with the same organization, he participated in seventeen engagements.

* * *

Bing, "For scenting gas and saving a company of American troops from death," this bulldog was granted a soldier's bonus. He saw action on five sectors, was decorated for bravery, and later buried with full military honours.

* * *

Philly. She won an overseas stripe, a wound chevron and special mention from President Wilson for her bravery under fire.

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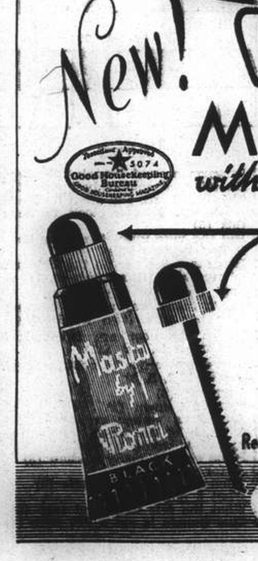
Approved — 5074 — Good Housekeeping Bureau

New! Ronni MASCARA with CAP-COMB APPLICATOR



Now you can comb your mascara through your lashes. Just unscrew the cap - and there you are - a comb full of mascara ready to apply. Then a twist of the cap and into your purse. No fuss - no bother - no soiling. Mascara by Ronni is tear-proof, smudge-proof.

Requires no water. — In black, blue or brown.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Volunteering :

Any Special Requirements

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With reference to your leaderette in today's issue of the "North-China Daily News" concerning young Britons for His Majesty's Forces, I should be much obliged if you or any of your readers could inform me if there are any special requirements needed to render a man acceptable for His Majesty's Forces.

PUZZLED.

Shanghai, June 21.

Car Thefts :

A Suggested Remedy

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I am distressed to learn during the last 24 hours that two of my friends—both of whom are foreigners and owner-drivers—have had their cars stolen from recognized parking places in this city, and also to learn from an infallible—feminine—source that about a dozen cars have been stolen similarly during the current week.

I presume—and hope—that the police and Insurance Companies are duly perturbed, and would suggest a possible remedy for their consideration, (provided that owner-drivers agree), which is that owner-drivers' cars should bear on the front, both sides, and rear, some distinguishing painted symbol. Of the two stolen cars mentioned above, one was seen being driven by a Chinese driver, and to carry my argument a step further, the symbols used by Chinese and Western owner-drivers could be different, say a circle for Asiatic owner-drivers and a triangle for Westerners—the colour of these symbols to contrast with the colour of the car.

It may happen, of course, that a car bearing the insignia of a Western national may be stopped by the Police when it is being taken to a garage for repairs by a Chinese driver, thus causing some slight delay, but a verifiable explanation should dispose of any trouble without undue difficulty. Conversely, should the driver under such circumstances be unable to substantiate his statements, a stolen car will be recovered.

I suggest that the foregoing proposal should be welcomed by all parties concerned. There is no reason why the symbols painted on owner-driven cars should be particularly unsightly, whilst on the other hand they should be more easily recognizable both by day and by night than distinguishing letters or colours on license number plates.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to add that in due course I shall be pleased to attend—by proxy—the next police parade to receive a medal for my suggestion, if it be adopted, while you are at liberty to divulge my name and address to all the insurance companies who will, no doubt, wish to recognize in a concrete manner the large saving which they will effect by means of the remedy recommended, with all due modesty by—

SOLOMON.

Shanghai, June 21.

Longer Service for U.S. Guardsmen Asked

Washington, June 22.

The War Department has recommended that President Roosevelt ask Congress for authority to retain the National Guard on active duty beyond the existing single year of service.

Announcing this the War Department stated that legislation would be required to keep these men with the colours and a final decision was a matter of public policy resting with President Roosevelt and Congress.

Failing the necessary authority from Congress, the first of approximately 290,000 Guardsmen now on active service would be demobilized on September 16.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
Telephone 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. On the history of French music: Cesar Franck (1).
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Romantic and modern concertos.

Mendelssohn: Concerto in E min; Stravinsky: Capriccio *for* piano and orchestra; Milhaud: The bull on the roof; Liszt: Second concerto in H major.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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To-day's Programme

7.45 a.m. News in Chinese
12.00 Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including a song recital by Miss Loh Lu-ming, Chinese Movie Star at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00 and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 News in French
7.45 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk
8.30 "What I Like Best"—Programme arranged by Bernard Thomas
8.55 "The Lowdown on the Follies"
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Musical Atlas—Songs and Music of Many Lands
10.00 An American Commentary—by Raymond C. Phillips
10.15 Musical Atlas (continued)
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items on this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSF) metre bands (and on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—

8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 A Parlour Game arranged by Neil Munro.
9.15 A Radio Review, "Quiet Please."
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Stanley Holloway.
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall.
11.30 The Man Shakespeare.
12.00 Matters of Moment.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 617

B	R	I	D	E	W	E	L	L		C	B		M	
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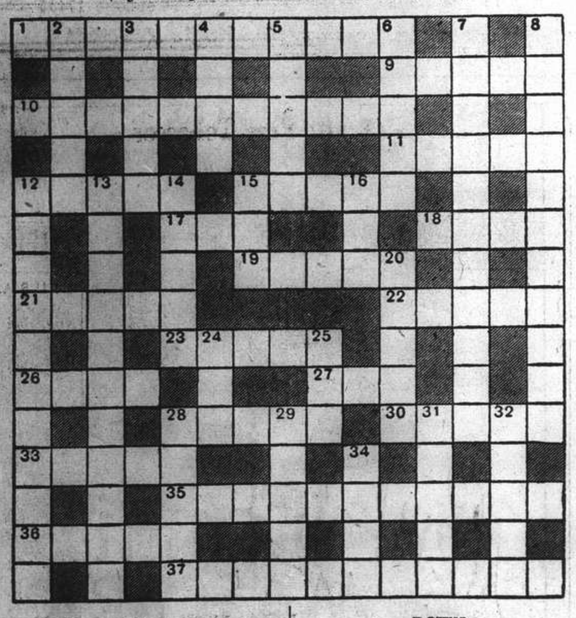
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 527

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Up to date end of dispute (three words—3, 4, 4)
9 Joint advice (5)
10 Some of them are forced to appear early in the year (two words—5, 6)
11 The intermediate stretch of this river is very small (5)
12 In it the sea may be as high as its middle (5)
15 In a curious way (5)
17 It's too bad if the waiter says your favourite dish is this (3)
18 Building destined for the Navy at the end? (4)
19 What he does is appropriate (5)
21 Very much inclined to lying? (5)
22 Concerning one spot (5)
23 Part of the House (5)
26 A trifle; but backwards is nine letters (4)
27 Assess his wife? Hardly (3)
28 If pluralised wouldn't be tights (5)
30 Mostly difficult and not delicate (5)
33 The best of anything (5)
35 Gossip between spells of work? (two words—4, 7)
36 Former deed, to be precise (5)
37 It makes a hot sauce (11)

DOWN

2 Is warm around though uplifting (5)
3 He followed somebody home (5)
4 This isn't hard, and often finished (4)
5 It doesn't hurt a clock to have it this (5)
6 Did the wife upset the study because it had become this? (5)
7 He puts a damper on the lighter side of air raids (two words—4, 7)
8 She may be temperamental, but won't thank anyone for offering to take her part (two words—7, 4)
12 Where the poor are fed with first part made in last (11)
13 Uncommon order to obstructor (four words—3, 2, 3, 3)
14 A sitter? (5)
15 Part of 4 down (3)
16 Any Axis statement (3)
20 A touch of the torch (5)
24 In bed it would be cooked (3)
25 Beast seen in many a khan (3)
28 A forger (5)
29 Wherein one seeks a mate (5)
31 What 8 down did (5)
32 What the fair wear and tear (5)
34 This woman is not a fish wife (4)

Nazi Propaganda Efforts in Norway End in Failure

GERMAN propaganda in occupied Norway is by no means conducted in a disorganized manner ; a graphic indication of this fact is the Nazi attempt to remold the minds of the younger generation through their control of the entire Norwegian educational system. They are also doing their utmost to bring discredit to the British, casting the blame for the present war on Britain and its people.

But the invaders have failed miserably in their propaganda efforts, according to the radio talk dealing with "Uncensored News from Norway," given over Station XMHA yesterday by Mr. K. A. Persen, who has been provided with first-hand information by an eye-witness. The substance of Mr. Persen's talk follows :—

In all the countries under their domination the Nazis are doing all in their power to remold the younger generation by a regimentation of the entire educational system. Since children are particularly sensitive to impressions it will interest you to know what the youngsters in my country feel about the invaders. One of the questions therefore I put to my friend, who left Norway sometime in April and is now on his way to Canada to join our forces there, was this one: "What do the children think of our 'guests'?" His reply was: "They seem to be as fully aware of the situation as the grown-ups and their sense of patriotism and duty is as strong as that of their elders."

Nazis Innocent of This

In support of this he related some graphic incidents. I think this was the most striking one he told me: The five year-old son of one of his friends was one day looking through his illustrated biblical history. Suddenly while contemplating a picture of Christ on the cross he said to his mother : "Mama, have the Germans also done that?" It would indeed be difficult to find a stronger condemnation of the Nazi methods of waging war than the question of that child.

The following story needs no comments : A four-year-old boy and his little girl friend of the same age were playing outside their home when suddenly a number of 'planes came over. The girl became frightened and said : "Look at all those bombing 'planes ! Now we have to hurry up and hide ourselves." To which admonition the little lad replied : "Nonsense ! Those are only English fighter 'planes."

Despite stringent prohibitions and heavy punishment the Nazis have not succeeded in minimizing the popularity and love for King Haakon in the hearts of all Norwegians, young and old. My friend told me many incidents which show how our King has become the most popular monarch in our entire history. Just before Christmas a young man in Oslo went from door to door selling pictures of King Haakon until finally his friends begged him to discontinue his dangerous work. A farm hand not so long ago managed to buy a new pair of shoes. These he carefully put away and when his friends asked him why he did not use them at least on Sundays he replied that it was his intention when the King returned to Oslo to be there and witness his arrival, and he added : "If by then I have not sufficient money to pay for my transportation I am going to walk all the way and shall therefore need a first-class pair of shoes for the occasion."

Attempt to Discredit British

There is another phase of their main propaganda activities in which the Nazis have failed miserably in Norway. There, as elsewhere, they have tried their utmost to discredit the British and to prove to the Norwegians that everything which happened was their fault. They forget that the Norwegian people as a whole is very well informed on all political matters and that even Goebbels' clever manœuvres could not convince them that white all of a sudden had become black. It was only too obvious that their Nazi 'protectors' had prepared the invasion months in advance and any doubt the Norwegians might have had on this point have been thoroughly dispelled since the invasion.

The following authentic stories prove definitely how my countrymen feel about the British. In a hospital somewhere in Norway several wounded British, Norwegians and Germans had been receiving treatment. Some time in October last year when 10 of the British had recovered sufficiently to be discharged they were informed that they had to leave for a prison camp in Germany. When their impending departure became known their Norwegian friends got busy. My friend said : "I need not tell you how difficult it was even at that time to obtain such things as cigarettes and chocolates, but on this occasion it was astounding to see how many man, women and children who came to that hospital to say goodbye to their British friends, had managed to obtain quite a supply of these luxuries.

It must have given the Germans considerable food for thought, watching this procession carrying presents to those whom they had done their best to paint as black as possible in the eyes of the Norwegians. The German wounded did, of course, receive the same treatment as any other wounded would in a civilized country, but there was this distinct difference : no one would go out of his way to do them a favour, much less think of giving any one of them a send-off like that accorded to these Britishers.

Invaders Outnumber Inhabitants

My friend comes from a town in Norway with a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. I asked him: "How many troops have you quartered in your town ?" He replied without hesitation : "At least 4,000." In fact," he said, "there are so many of them everywhere that one gets the impression that for every Norwegian one meets there are four Germans." "But where do they quarter all these men ?" I asked. "Oh," he replied, "they have taken over all assembly halls, even chapels and schools, making it extremely difficult for the children to attend to their studies. In addition they are building innumerable barracks everywhere using the best material obtainable, material which of course should be used to rebuild the destroyed cities, towns and hamlets. But," he added bitterly, "that of course has to wait. You have no doubt heard of the suffering the population in Kristiansund and Narvik and other places had to pass through this winter."

"My friend also told me an interesting fact which seems to prove that the Nazis are planning either a long war or an extended occupation of the country since the 'leases' they have executed in connection with private property run for an average period of five years.

My informant told me some interesting facts concerning the mentality of the average Nazi soldier. When in conversation with Norwegians they were pressed for an explanation of why they had invaded Norway and behaved in the manner they did the only reply they could think of was "Es ist befehl"—"It is orders." It is quite apparent that the longer they stay in the country and the more they see of our civilization they become more and more at a loss to understand why they are there.

In June last year my friend met a German captain who proudly told him : "In a few days I am going to take a trip to London." My friend said : "Are you so certain you will be able to do that ?" "Oh yes," he replied, "quite certain." He added that when he returned to Norway later on they would have quite a celebration. Some time in September the captain met my friend again but he was strangely silent on his trip to London. He mentioned casually that he had been compelled to spend some time in Germany due to an illness.

Strange Admission

Not very long ago a strange admission escaped one of the Nazi officers. This man happened to be rather down-hearted at the time and it seemed that his last visit to Germany had left a most disagreeable impression on him. He certainly would not have dared to state what he did to a fellow Nazi. "You know," he said, "I really wish that England would win this war so that there could be an end to all this miserv." My friend looked extremely surprised and the officer went on : "You see we are certain that if we win Hitler will give orders to march against Russia."

In view of the recent persistent rumours in connection with a possible outbreak of hostilities between Soviet Russia and Germany the following information which my friend vouched for will be of interest : During March and April this year every 24 hours fourteen trains loaded with troops and military equipment including large guns were passing from the south of Norway to the north of the country. Never since the invasion had there been such an intense traffic on this particular railway line.

You will appreciate this story from Bergen that he told me. One of the typical Bergen lads who makes his living selling fish attracted unusual attention one day when he shouted. "Fine and fat fish today. Just as fine and fat as Goering." For this offence he received 14 days imprisonment. As soon as he was at liberty again he took up his usual stand and this time he shouted : "Fine and fat fish today. Just as fat and fine as it was fourteen days ago."

It is difficult to describe the encouragement and inspiration which such talks as those I had with my friend instil. It was as if he had conveyed to me in some intangible way the unconquerable spirit of freedom, the spirit of the mountains and fjords and the valleys of Norway, which no dictator, even Hitler, will be able to break. I had a vision of the millions in Europe groaning under the Nazi heel, millions who at present are powerless against the Nazi military machine, but millions who will rise and throw off the yoke as certainly as another day will dawn.

I came away also with a feeling of disgust for those miserable souls who in their complacency and egotism can still adopt an attitude of unconcern and non-co-operation when men and women who have gone through so much can hold their heads high and keep their spirits undaunted. And what is after all the reason for this attitude ?

My friend expressed it truly when he said : "You see, we are all convinced that such injustice and brutality and intolerance can never last. We know deep down in our hearts that some day right and justice must prevail and that this is only a passing phase. History has shown that these things carry the seed of their own destruction in themselves.

"We in Norway have still preserved the faith of our fathers. We know that those social institutions which we have been building up labouriously for centuries can not be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye."

We know that in the Democratic world decency and fair play among men are gathering increasing strength against such senseless brutality and vandalism. We can see it in the eyes of these young men who have been drilled for their cruel tasks under a senseless and stupid dictatorship. We can see the signs of fear, real fear, lurking in their eyes. We can see how their conviction of their own order as promulgated by their Führer is gradually being replaced by something which they themselves are unable to comprehend, something which makes them tremble for the coming events."

H.M.S. Prince of Wales Damaged Prince Eugen

London, June 22.

Britain's 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales badly damaged the German warship Prince Eugen during the Bismarck action, it was reported here yesterday.

One salvo from the Prince of Wales set fire to the Prinz Eugen. The Prince of Wales was hit but not one gun was decommissioned, it was said.—United Press.

War Cabinet Change Denied in London

London, June 22.

No. 10 Downing Street last night announced there was no truth to reports that Mr. Winston Churchill might soon reorganize his War Cabinet. Reports that the War Cabinet might be reorganized were revived here during the past few days. The reports said that Mr. Churchill might deputize some of his many duties.—United Press.

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Jackson Accused of Abusing Trust

Washington, June 22.

Mr. Maxwell Wallace, Detroit attorney, yesterday charged in a Senate Judiciary committee hearing that Mr. Robert Jackson, United States Attorney General, abused his trust when he dropped prosecution of 11 persons in Detroit accused of recruiting for the Spanish Loyalists.

The committee postponed action on consideration of Mr. Jackson's nomination to the Supreme Court as result of the charge.

Mr. Wallace said that his son Albert was "executed" in Spain by Tony de Maio who now is living in Jersey City, N.J., when Albert tried to escape the Loyalists because he became disillusioned over "Communist" domination.

Mr. Wallace contended that when Mr. Jackson dropped the Detroit charges he must have been motivated by "powerful international considerations."—United Press.

"Life" Features China Aid Parties

New York, June 22.

The June 23 issue of "Life" magazine contains nine pages reviewing the United China Relief campaign, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The first pictures are of Chinese children in Chungking orphanages singing the "bombing song."

A typical China Aid dinner in South Bend, Indiana, with guests wearing Chinese dress, a party held in New York in early June and American business leaders who played prominent parts in the relief drive are among other pictures.—United Press

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JUNE 23, 1871

From Foochow: Telegraphic news has been received via Hongkong, of the opening of the tea market at Foochow, on the 13th instant and, by latest telegraphic advices, nearly 100,000 chests were settled. First crop Yong Hows have been bought at the equivalent of 1s. 5d. per lb. in London, and Sueykuts at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. per lb. These prices look very moderate, and much better value than Shanghai affords. The pace, however, is tremendous. By the last steamer we heard nothing, and now we learn that no less than 10,000,000 of pounds have been bought. The Glendarroch and Diomed were engaged full at £5, and were to leave on the 20th instant. The Abbotsford and Emblehope steamers were nearly full, and three sailing vessels were loading at £3. This sudden opening will throw a heavy weight of tea on the London market early, and is bound to disturb the calculations of northern shippers, as the total now, from all China, for the first month must be very large.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

GERMANY *v.* RUSSIA

Confirmation being forthcoming from Zurich of the stories carried by American broadcasting companies that Germany had declared war on the U.S.S.R., Hitler appears to have committed the latest and most imposing of his perfidies. Less than two years ago, when preparing for war in Europe he signed a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia. That was for the purpose of ensuring that in the war which he contemplated thrusting upon the Continent he would not have to face the problem of fighting on two fronts. Following the signature of that pact, on August 23, 1939, but a few days had to pass before the onslaught on Poland was commenced. Russia was permitted to have a share in the spoils by taking over the eastern half of Poland, later she was to have her war with Finland, and also to grab the Baltic States which were incorporated into the Soviet Union against the wishes of the unfortunate people. Later M. Stalin was cozened into surrendering Russian influence in the Balkan states, and, now that Hitler has obtained all that he possibly could out of Soviet Russia, that country is the latest to be attacked.

Despite the prevalence of many reports as to what has been going on between Germany and Russia during the past week or so, little authentic information has been made available as to exactly what are the issues between the two countries which has led to this development. It will be remembered that under the various agreements between Germany and Russia, the latter was to supply the former with substantial quantities of foodstuffs and oil. It has been notorious for the past two years that Russia has not been supplying all that Hitler would like to have had. That was chiefly because Russia needed all the food and oil she produced to meet her own needs and comparatively speaking only token amounts have been going forward to Germany. It has been reported that Hitler has made demands for increases of these supplies, requiring that instead of the barter basis of exchange which has prevailed up to the present, Russia should be content with the credit system which would mean the accumulation of frozen credits in Berlin and the loss of Russian goods.

It is possible that by the time these lines appear in print the German, Finnish and Rumanian forces will have commenced to cross the Russian western borders from the Arctic to the Black Sea. What resistance the Russians will be able to offer, and what its quality will be remains to be seen, though it is possible that the very formidable Russian air force may give Goering something seriously to think about. The quality shown by the Russian troops in the border clashes in the Far East and in Finland does not suggest that there is any certainty of their being able to hold up the German advance, but the Russian army is an unknown quantity that it is possible, though scarcely probable, that it may be able to administer some unpleasant surprises for Hitler and his satellites. That, of course, remains to be seen, though the danger of a revolution in Russia weakening the chances of a successful resistance to the German invasion is always a possibility which will have to be borne in mind.

One thing should be remembered. Not only are the corn and metals of the Ukraine necessary to Hitler for the conduct of a prolonged war, but British air action over Germany makes it necessary for him to take his war industries further afield. In the heart of the Ukraine he should be comparatively safe at least for the time being. What is surprising is that he has struck when he has, for he runs the risk of losing this year's harvest in the Ukraine, which it may be taken for granted the Soviet troops will destroy if they are forced to retreat. It would nevertheless be unwise to regard this German attempt on Russia in the light of Napoleon's experience. The factors which brought about his defeat are to a very great extent offset by the speed with which armies can be moved and the great areas which can be brought under control by the extensive use of large numbers of aeroplanes. How the new conditions will work for or against a successful Russian resistance remains to be seen. Nevertheless Stalin has been taught a lesson which must indeed prove bitter to him. He sought to fish in troubled waters to his own profit. Up to now it appeared that he was doing so successfully and managing to keep out of trouble. Hitler has pulled him into the water in about as complete a betrayal it is possible to conceive. After what has happened Turkey would do well to put no faith in the pact she has signed with Germany, but rather to remain on the alert and keep her powder dry. Perhaps, however, there is one feature of this development which should prove satisfactory to Britain and her Allies, the great leak through which Germany was maintaining supplies from the outside world, namely via the trans-Siberian railway has been stopped, and the British blockade rendered all the more effective.

FALL OF DAMASCUS

With the fall of Damascus the first important success in Syria has been gained by the forces of Great Britain and Free France. The capture of this city has been made possible by columns advancing from the south-west, the south and eastwards from Iraq, where a force reaching Palmyra probably put an end to any intention of the Vichy command to continue the struggle to retain the city. The whole movement had to be carried out with caution, chiefly because of the Moslem sentiment revolving around Damascus, and the necessity of doing as little as possible to harm the susceptibilities of the Mohammedan world. Added to that was the very natural desire to inflict small damage upon the resisting French forces in an endeavour to create as little as possible of the bitterness which must inevitably follow the fratricidal strife which is the natural result of Vichy allowing Syria to be used by the Germans for movements against the British.

To the familiar story of the Germans that the British were fighting Vichy in Syria to the last Free Frenchman, General de Gaulle gives the complete denial. He states that British forces had "contributed directly to the capture of the Syrian capital" and praised the British Empire troops for their magnificent fight to help France gradually win back her independence. There can be little doubt that the Vichy forces have been resisting the Allied advance into Syria most stubbornly indeed, and some exasperation has been expressed at the slow rate of progress made. But in this campaign in Syria there are important considerations always to be borne in mind. The Allies are not fighting against the Syrians, but against the armies of the nation entrusted with a mandate over them, and it must always be the wish of the Allied command to wreak a minimum of damage upon the Syrians who should not be made to suffer for the guilt of others.

General de Gaulle forecast in an interview with Reuter that the fall of Damascus must bring about a rapid end to resistance by Vichy forces in Syria. That view seems to be supported by the report that General Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner, who has now been given full dictatorial powers by Marshal Petain's Government, threw in the whole of his fighting force into the struggle for Damascus, employing the entire strength of tanks at his disposal, maintaining no reserves behind his battle front. The news that the Vichy forces are taking up positions outside the capital may mean that General Dentz will make a stand in an attempt to stem the further advance of the British and the Free French forces, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to arrest the various columns which are moving towards different objectives in Syria. The British and French column advancing along the coast towards Beirut appears for the moment to have been held up by the firmness of the Vichy resistance, but the capture of Damascus, and the expected further advance of the invaders northwards of the city may eventually prove a potent factor in forcing the Vichy troops along the coast to fall back.

In the meantime a British column is still working its way towards Aleppo, and the time may be not too far distant when the fall of the major Syrian cities in the hands of the Allies will write finis to Vichy resistance in this part of the world. There can be no elation over this success. Satisfaction over it will be modified by the realization that former Allies are pitted against each other, and that the sons of men, who a quarter of a century ago spilled their blood in a common cause, are now ranged in opposite camps. It is to be hoped that General de Gaulle's expectation of a swift termination of this unfortunate campaign will be realized, for it is a most painful business, and one which it is hoped will not have to be repeated. That depends entirely upon Vichy, for if the steady progress of Great Britain and her Allies towards victory is in any way impeded by the actions of such men as Admiral Darlan, the responsibility for all that happens will rest solely on them.

Message to Congress

Mr. Roosevelt, in choosing a message to Congress as a means of making his views known on the subject of the sinking by Germany of the U.S. freighter Robin Moor, selected a medium in which he could express himself outside the limits of ordinary diplomatic language. The President accepted the sinking as a warning from the Nazis not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest, and that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas could consider itself immune from piracy. Describing the sinking as the act of an "international outlaw," and that is what Germany has shown herself to be since she entered this war, Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the United States did not propose to yield to this type of intimidation. Exactly what countermeasures he contemplates Mr. Roosevelt wisely refrained from indicating, though there is every reason to believe that, if he will not allow his country to be forced off the high seas, steps will have to be taken to give its shipping that protection necessary to ensure that it shall go about its lawful occasions without let or hindrance. It is suggested that the immediate step will be the arming of American vessels. As a direct reply to German piracy this seems to be about the only remedy short of going to war, and the adoption of convoys under protection of the U.S. Navy. Much, of course, depends upon the German reply to the protest which Washington is preparing. That President Roosevelt in his message to Congress has underlined in the most striking way possible. The President has in fact publicly told the Nazi Government that the United States intends to put up with no more nonsense, and that aggressive actions on the part of Germany must be met with the firmest resistance. That may tend to stiffen the German attitude. Up to the present Berlin has seemed content to do little to stir up further resentment in the United States, and preoccupations elsewhere may induce it to continue along that line. But the President's condemnation of the behaviour of the Germans in sinking the Robin Moor and the callous manner in which the passengers and crew were abandoned to their fate, may serve to penetrate the pachydermatous hides of the leaders in Berlin, who must realize that the scorn of the whole world is upon them. On the other hand it may not. Men so steeped in brutality, as the leaders of the Nazis are shown to be, are not likely to be much influenced by the condemnation of honest men, and a policy which makes use of the most foul methods of attaining its end is not likely to be varied by the criticisms of those who revere much higher moral values that the Nazis seem capable of appreciating. The forwarding of the American protest on the sinking of the Robin Moor will be awaited with considerable interest. Even with more will be the German reply, for upon this latter will largely depend immediate developments in the war. Hitler may want to drag the United States into war as quickly as possible in the hope that Japan would also come in, but it is clear that the action of the Germans in sinking the American freighter was in itself an act of aggression which would relieve Japan of the duty of honouring its commitment to Germany.

STRAY NOTES

June 20.—Walking in the pouring rain the other morning I met with a curious adventure. Soaked to the skin, gaily sloshing through the slippery paths in knee-high gumboots, I suddenly found myself walking exactly behind a cock Pheasant. I have never previously enjoyed the sight of a cock Pheasant seen exactly from the rear: the long tail disappears and the whole profile is foreshortened in the most ridiculous manner. This bird looked exactly like a miniature man wearing a very loud check golf-suit ... at the same time having the bad taste to wear a high white collar and a funny sports-hat created by the backward curve of his "ears": his whole appearance was so absurd that I almost burst out laughing: the fat little body bobbed up and down with self importance ... and *would not leave the ground* although I followed within twenty feet of it. Determined to make him fly I followed him through reeds and every wet obstacle offered by the rain-soaked country ... and after ten minutes of this the Pheasant was last seen running (now in a crouched position) into a thickly-set nursery of young trees. So I left him; and on my homeward way in the car found my right leg itching terribly inside the boot (I could only give it a thump with my fist and drive on hoping for the best). At home I found the leg swollen up with about five large bites—and a dead horse-fly in the bottom of the boot. I sent the deceased fly to The Professor for identification ... and gather from his reply that I ought to regard it as a kind of a compliment to have been bitten by "a blood-sucking horse-fly with spotted wings *(Haematopota sinensis)*" because it is not the common horse-fly of China *(Tabanus)*. The Professor goes on to say that my fly is called a *cleg* in Scotland and a *stout* in the south of England; and he seems to consider it uproariously funny that I should have been bitten by a fly bearing the name of a popular drink. We are *not* amused.—E.S.W.

YE OLD ENGLISH PUB

In the heart of England there is a pub which has stood little changed since round the time when Falstaff was the pub-keeper's terror. It was there when Spain's Philip II sent his Armada against England, radioed Craig Thompson to the New York "Times." It was there when Napoleon talked of taking the United Kingdom by force. It is still there now when Hitler is raining bombs around and making holes in good pasture land. It is strictly a country pub in a small village near the centre of England's agricultural area, intensively tilled by truck farms. It is a little, low building of brick, half-timbered above the first story, with walls that bulge and recede with serpentine effect. It is called "The Fleece," and is not far from the town of Evesham in the Midlands.

For the past 500 years this enterprise has been in the hands of one family. The owner today is Mrs. Ann Taplin, a strong-minded white-haired woman of 80 years who at the moment is in ill health. But her indisposition has nothing to do with the war or her age but is due wholly to the fact that she recently fell down a flight of stairs and severely injured her back. The family tradition was uninterrupted by the mishap, and Mrs. Taplin's "young daughter," a pleasant and competent woman of 40, runs the place just as it has been run for many years past.

In the taproom, with its lowbeamed ceiling, one meets today just the kind of people who have been drinking unchilled beer and bitters from heavy glass pint-sized mugs which have been there for centuries. They are farmers with rugged faces, gnarled broad hands, muddied breeches and high boots. They stand with their backs toward the warmth of a broad fireplace and thump their mugs on the polished top of an old oaken drop-leaf table that would fetch hundreds of pounds at a sale.

Sprout-Picking Competitions

Nobody, for example, ever asks about anybody's method of picking sprouts, product of the neighbourhood. Brussels sprouts—the vegetable so often served in London eating places that visitors come to look on them with positive aversion—are a source of pride in secret and technical skill. Until the war began sprout-picking championships were held in this area, much as corn-husking competitions are held by Americans.

The reigning champion was crowned in 1938 and still holds the world's title, partly because the war has caused a cessation in the competition. He is one of the Fleece's customers—a giant of a man whose name is Gilbert Stanley. Familiarly, he is called Nobby, and he proudly brings out the weathered and disintegrating newspaper clippings which show him to be the world's champion sprout-picker because he gathered 772 lb. of these miniature cabbages in 2½ hours under competitive conditions.

"What is your method of picking sprouts?" he is asked.

An old man in the corner interrupts after a short embarrassed silence on the part of all present to say that "this is a secret." But Stanley has had three pints of bitter and wants to tell how it is done.

"Look here," he says, taking the post of a chair-back to represent the stalk of the sprouts. He cups his huge hands round the top of the chair-post. "Oi takes the top of a stalk thus and so, and Oi pushes downward. Oi lets the little one fall through moi fingers, and Oi rubs the yellow leaves off t'big ones."

More than 90 per cent. of the workers on the land in this area are their own bosses in the sense that they pay their own expenses and their own costs and risk survival economically on the basis of efficiency and success. The war has given them back their ancestral pub. In the Fleece these days a sturdy opinionated people come in for their beer. But before the war the well-to-do thronged to the place because it was quaint.

With his back toward the fire, there is the local controller of the fire-workers in the Air Raid Precautions. "Look here," he says, "Oi've got fifty men ready for work. Every night some of them are on duty and when Jerry comes over he drops incendiaries in pasture land. Oi ask you what is the use of fighting blooming things in pasture? He hasn't even hit a stalk of sprouts hereabouts. Oi think it's all right, but my men want something to do. Oi can't keep them idle and happy."

IN PARENTHESIS

Soporific

"I AM glad to see your husband at church so often, Mrs. Smith."

"Yes, he says your sermons is adoing 'im good."

"It's good to know that my words are bringing peace to a troubled soul."

"Bless 'ee, sir, it ain't 'is soul, it's 'is insomnia."

* * *

Ginger Cat's Letters to His Son

You are approaching the age of adolescence, when you will meet the First Girl Friend.

To most young cats this is a very trying time. You will be self-conscious and shy in the presence of she-cats. Your approach will be awkward and sometimes your acute embarrassment will express itself in boorish behaviour.

No doubt you have noticed among cats of a different up-bringing that this boorishness takes the form of spitting and slapping and pushing the girl friend off the tiles. And it must be said that she-cats of a certain type do not appear to resent this odd manifestation of a tender emotion.

Naturally, I would be surprised and shocked if a son of mine behaved in this manner, and I would suggest that the natural desire to show one's strength and agility in the presence of the female might be more gracefully accomplished by demonstrations of athletic skill.

Without descending to the ludicrous and undignified antics of the late Douglas Fairbanks, a young cat could charm and amuse the girl of his choice by climbing trees, walking along the top of a narrow fence, rushing up the curtains (if at home), or picking his way past the ornaments on the mantelpiece without breaking any. Chasing dogs is also a thrilling spectacle for she-cats, though I advise you to try small ones at first.

It is also advisable to be perfectly frank with the First Girl Friend. Tell her at once that you are too young to contemplate a settled life, that that one's views and tastes change as one grows older, and that if she care to continue the friendship on that understanding you will be honoured. If you do this you will experience none of the embarrassment of entering into an unsuitable partnership nor the shame of breaking your pledged word.

Later on, my dear son, I hope you will meet what the Americans call your "steady." She will come, I trust, from a good home and background and will be as beautiful as she is domesticated, like your mother Sally. At the moment you may think that a good home and background is of no importance, but remember that you will be spending most of your time in her garden and possibly her kitchen. And a larder well stocked by people who can afford a few luxuries is not to be despised in these difficult times.

I am proud to hear that you have no fear of air-raids and sleep on the best bed on the top floor while the family is in the shelter.

That is the spirit that is winning the war.

Your affectionate father,

—THE GINGER CAT.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Amateurs Beat H.Q. Orphans By Odd Run in Five

WILLIE Ward, right fielder of the Shanghai Amateurs proved to be the hero in yesterday's baseball tussle between the Amateurs and the Headquarters Orphans when he clouted a two-bagger and a line drive past the second base to bring home both the tying and winning runs of the encounter to give the Amateurs victory over their opponents by the odd run in five.

Joe Honeycutt again demonstrated that he was the outstanding hurler in the league when he held the Orphans to five hits, two of which were made in the sixth inning to give the Marine nine a short-lived lead. Swanson, on the other hand, gave away 13 hits and, had it not been for the poor coaching on third base, the Amateurs would have had little difficulty in trouncing the Headquarters team.

The Headquarters started the ball rolling in the sixth inning when Ruge, first batter up, tried to bunt along the first base line but Honeycutt was prepared for this and he was credited with an assist when he threw to first to put Ruge out. The next batter, Hicks, was given a base on balls, going on to the second base when Allen, catcher of the Amateurs, let the fourth ball get away from him and falling asleep on his job when the did not bother to go after it.

Swanson then came up and hit the second ball pitched over the second baseman's head into right field to score Hicks for the Orphans' first run, Swanson going to second on the throw in. Middleton then came up and hit to short, being put out at first while Swanson went down to third. Miller then came to the plate and hit to left field scoring Swanson and giving the Leathernecks the lead. The inning ended when McKinzie hit to Lamneck, who threw to second to catch Miller. Two hits, two runs.

The Marines again threatened in the seventh inning when Terrell hit to right field. He was put out trying to steal second. Shaull then came up to the plate and was out when he hit a foul fly which was caught by Allen. Silk, next batter up, then got the longest hit of the game when he put the second ball pitched to him into deep centre for three bases. Ruge then ended the threat when he popped up to Fielden.

The Amateurs opened their scoring in the second inning through two hits and a passed ball. Bill Lamneck opened up the Amateurs' half of the inning by flying out to McKinzie. Fielden then hit to centre and Jim Ward hit a line drive through the second base and Bill Fielden going to third on the play. Kabbert, next batter up, struck out but Shaull let the third strike get away from him and Kabbert made first safely while Fielden came home. Allen ended the inning by flying out to second. Two hits, one run.

The score was tied in the seventh inning when Allen, Amateur catcher, got his second hit of the game. Honeycutt sacrificed him to second and he came home on a two base hit from the bat of Willie Ward.

The final and winning run of the game came about in exactly the same manner. Allen came through with his third hit, he was again sacrificed to second by Honeycutt and again came home on a beautiful line drive over second by Willie Ward, thus ending the contest and giving the Amateurs their second straight victory of the season.

Headquarters

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Middleton, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	0
McKinzie, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Terrell, cf.	4	0	2	2	1	0
Shaull, c.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Silk, rf.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Ruge, lb.	3	0	0	13	0	0
Hicks, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Swanson, p.	3	1	1	1	6	0
	31	2	5	25*	14	2

Amateurs

W. Ward, rf.	5	0	3	0	0	0
Heubner, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Krause, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Lamneck, ss.	4	0	0	5	3	0
Fielden, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0	0
J. Ward, b.	4	0	3	4	2	0
Kabbert, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Allen, c.	4	2	3	5	1	1
Honeycutt, p.	2	0	0	1	3	0
	34	3	13	27	10	1

*One out when winning run was scored

Scores by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Amateurs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Summary: Earned runs, Amateurs 2. Headquarters 2. Three base hit—Silk. Two base hit—W. Ward. Struck out by Honeycutt 3, by Swanson 2. Bases on balls, off Honeycutt 1, off Swanson 1. Passed ball, Allen. Shaull. First base on error, Kabbert off Swanson. Double play, Swanson to Ruge. Sacrifice hits, Honeycutt 2. Left on bases, Amateurs 9, Headquarters 2. Umpires White, Marshall and Rossen. Time of game 1 hour and 50 minutes.

S.C.C. Friendly Results in Close Encounter

In a friendly cricket match between two S.C.C. sides on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon L. Underwood's team defeated an eleven skippered by W. Marsay by 28 runs after a fairly interesting game in which runs always came at a good rate. The winners, batting first, knocked up 199 for the loss of seven wickets and then declared. Marsay's XI, after beginning well, failed, however, and could muster only 171, a total which was much higher than at one time seemed possible.

Weidman and Newcomb for the winners and losers respectively both passed the half-century mark in good knocks and more will soon be heard of these youngsters. Sluis and Read, too, batted well in scoring 49 and 47 respectively.

Pettit, for the ultimate winners, returned the best bowling figures of the day, his slow spinners being responsible for the capture of four wickets at a cost of five runs apiece.

L. Underwood's XI

D. J. Graybrook, c. Read, b. Wilson	29
H. A. Crichmer, c. Read, b. Wilson	13
E. A. Weichman, c. Corfield, b. Read	39
W. Franklin, b. Corfield	0
A. R. Turner, l.b.w., b. Wilson	7
E. J. Sluis, c. Newcomb, b. Grew	49
D. O. Milne-Day, b. Grew	5
W. V. K. Chadwick, not out	20
J. Tippin, not out	13
L. Underwood, did not bat	—
A. W. Pettit, did not bat	—
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wkts. decl.)	199

Fall of Wickets:—1-40 Graybrook, 2-51 Crickmer, 3-53 Franklin, 4-66 Turner, 5-141 Sluis, 6-147 Milne-Day, 7-169 Weidman.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Read	12	2	38	1
Smith	4	0	22	0
Wilson	8	0	31	3
Corfield	9	6	40	1
Pate	4	0	24	0
Grew	3	0	23	2

W. Marsay's XI

J. A. G. L. Smith, c. sub., b. Pettit	29
L. C. Blanks, l.b.w., b. Graybrook	2
G. J. Read, c. Sluis, b. Chadwick	47
R. A. Black, b. Pettit	0
A. S. Newcomb, c. Underwood, b. Pettit	53
R. C. Corfield, c. Sluis, b. Milne-Day	1
K. M. Pate, hit wicket, b. Milne-day	4
L. M. Wilson, c. Sluis, b. Tippin	10
W. F. Watton, c. and b. Pettit	21
F. A. Grew, b. Graybrook	0
W. Marsay, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	171

Fall of Wickets:—1-2 Blanks, 2-80 Read, 3-80 Black, 4-91 Smith, 5-92 Corfield, 6-98 Pate, 7-119 Wilson, 8-169 Newcomb, 9-169 Grew, 10-171 Watton.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graybrook	10	1	28	2
Weidman	3	0	31	0
Chadwick	3	0	31	1
Pettit	6.2	1	20	4
Milne-Day	3	0	18	2
Turner	2	0	16	0
Tippin	2	0	23	1
Brankin	1	0	6	0

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Sam Hofer; 2, Livex.
Also ran:—Boxing Fan, Five Stars II, Harvard, Be Strong.
5 lengths.—Time, 18.60.
Win, $42. Forecast 1-3 Div. $128.30.
Place, 1st $13.90; 2nd $9.20.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Mighty Comrade; 2, Creole Cerf.
Also ran:—Shanghai Shroff, Mad Dale, Feeldale, Jorrock's Best.
6½ lengths.—Time, 17.80.
Win, $16. Forecast 3-6 Div. $105.80.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $14.50.
Double Event 1/2 1-3 Div. $86.60.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Don't Fool; 2, Youthful Partner.
Also ran:—Wilful Bill, Bebben, Sauce Meutarde, Coy Nick.
5 lengths.—Time, 17.80.
Win, $20.50. Forecast 4-2 Div. $123.20.
Place, 1st $11.00; 2nd $16.70.
Double Event 2/3 3-4 Div. $36.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Common Chance; 2, Cunning Hobo.
Also ran:—Constant Vicky, Husky Quaver, Fairy Spirit, Dauntless Quip.
3 lengths.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $14.30. Forecast 6-5 Div. $66.50.
Place, 1st $8.50; 2nd $10.60.
Double Event 3/4 4-6 Div. $25.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Aramis; 2, Mr. Hattagee.
Also ran:—Our Fortune, Oregon Duke, Paddy Blue, Talse Lead.
½ length.—Time, 30.30.
Win, $18.50. Forecast 6-3 Div. $68.80.
Place, 1st $9.60; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 4/5 6-6 Div. $15.10.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, High Collar; 2, Golden Affair.
Also ran:—Swanee, Major, Beaconsfield, Stormy Petrel.
3 length.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $40.30. Forecast 3-6 Div. $150.80.
Place, 1st $19.90; 2nd $13.30.
Double Event 5/6 Div. $37.10.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, El Caballero; 2, Go Smiling.
Also ran:—Glenmore Leader, Tommy Atkins, Yeoman Commander, Dauntless Question.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.21.
Win, $21.10. Forecast 5-1 Div. $55.20.
Place, 1st $6.40; 2nd $9.10.
Double Event 6/7 3-5 Div. $76.70.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Chihli Blue Arrow; 2, Grand Senate.
Also ran:—One Act, Flash Vixen, Starting Price, Fresh Brew.
4½ lengths.—Time, 29.64.
Win, $58.30. Forecast 1-4 Div. $80.40.
Place, 1st $11.60; 2nd $9.90.
Double Event 7/8 5-1 Div. $27.70.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Coastal Patrol; 2, Rusty Brigadier.
Also ran:—Tamerlane, Tinker, Cabatin, Captain Charming.
1 length.—Time, 29.67.
Win, $22.70. Forecast 4-3 Div. $127.50.
Place, 1st $11.90; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 8/9 1-4 Div. $61.30.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Scotch Broth; 2, Go Softly.
Also ran:—Radiant Scene, Golden Troy, Sea Scape, Royal Navy.
3 lengths.—Time, 29.57
Win, $25.10. Forecast 3-1 Div. $77.80.
Place, 1st $10.90; 2nd $12.40.
Double Event 9/10 4-3 Div. $44.80.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Colenel Jonah, 2, Sauce Mirelle.
Also ran:—Fair Entry, Sans Culotte, Inversnep, Sance Mironton.
½ length.—Time, 29.74.
Win, $33.90. Forecast 1-3 Div. $282.60.
Place, 1st $22; 2nd $23.30
Double Event 10/11 3-1 Div. $118.70.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, True Patience; 2, Grand Society.
Also ran:—Gallant Mayor, Alton Classie, Alton Arab, Yeoman Craft.
½ length.—Time, 29.35.
Win, $30.10. Forecast 3-4 Div. $182.60.
Place, 1st $24.80; 2nd $24.20.
Double Event 11/12 1-3 Div. $80.40.

League Standings

	GP.	W.	L.	Pct.
Amateurs	2	2	0	1.000
2nd Battalion	2	1	1	.500
Headquarters	3	1	2	.333
1st Battalion	1	0	1	.000

Steers Skims The Bar to Set New World High Jump Mark

Les Steers of Oregon, the high jumper who seems to warm up at 6 feet 8 inches, sails to a world mark of six feet ten and seven eights inches in the Los Angeles Relays at the Coliseum before 30,000 expectant fans.

S.R.C. Maintain Second Place In Lawn Bowls League

THOUGH winning two rinks, the Hongkew Golf Club failed in their effort to dislodge the Shanghai Recreation from the second berth of the "A" division of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls League standings yesterday afternoon when they lost one rink and came out at the short end of a 61-53 count to lose 3-2. The was the principal tussle of the four fixtures held yesterday.

Meanwhile, in another match of interest, the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Clubs' "Blues" proved their mettle over their sister team, the "Reds", to emerge victorious by the margin of 4-1 with a difference of 10 shots between the two grand totals. At the Clube Lusitano greens, their "Green" team finally succeeded in winning their first game by defeating the Police Recreation Club in a decidedly one-sided tussle to win 5-0. The fourth match saw the Yangtszepoo bowlers dispose of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club 4-1.

H.G.C. Winning Streak Broken

One of the closest matches of the season was witnessed yesterday when the Shanghai Recreation Club, playing on their own greens, managed to score a close win over the Hongkew Golf Club by eight woods. Though losing two rinks, the overwhelming victory scored by G. B. Stormes' four over E.C.J. Pereira's rink by the margin of 35-9 proved to be too great a handicap for the other two rinks of the Golfers to overcome.

Closer competition was seen in the other two rinks which were won by the Hongkew Golf Club; A. M. Gutierrez and C. M. Sequeira skipping their fours to 23-15 and 21-11 victories respectively.

S.R.C. 3; H.G.C. 2

S.R.C.		H.G.C.	
G. B. Stormes (skip)	25	E. C. J. Pereira (skip)	9
C. Thompson		A. Portaria	
R. E. Manley		A. H. Corveth	
B. A. Shirazee		C. G. da Silva	
F. C. Madar (skip)	15	A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	23
G. N. Manley		J. M. M. Britto	
J. M. C. Lopes		A. S. Braga	
H. R. Hotchkiss		S. A. Pintos	
G. V. Jensen (skip)	11	C. M. Sequeira (skip)	21
W. T. Manley		M. P. Campos	
W. Hall		J. J. de Souza	
T. G. d'Almeida		J. J. Rocha	
	61		53

S.L.B.C. "Blues" Defeat "Reds"

The S.L.B.C. "Blues" fulfilled the general expectation by disposing of their "Red" team yesterday by a margin of 10 shots; the grand total being 60-50. Amazingly keen competition was seen in all three rinks and it was really C. Richards's four's win over W. A. Turnbull's quartette that decided the issue.

W. J. Monk's rink prevented the winners from scoring a 5-0 win by scoring a narrow triumph of only three woods against the "Blue" four skipped by J. Munro.

S.L.B.C. "BLUES" 4; S.L.B.C. "REDS" 1

Blues		Reds	
J. Munro (skip)	19	W. J. Monk (skip)	21
T. J. Goodman		W. J. Ward	
A. T. Barrett		D. B. Scrimgeour	
F. McLennan		D. A. Macfarlane	
C. Richards (skip)	22	W. A. Turnbull (skip)	15
F. S. Ward		W. J. Mac Dermott	
A. Braid		J. J. Evans	
E. E. Wallwork		H. S. Bartley	
J. E. Harvey (skip)	19	A. Harvey (skip)	14
H. S. Bell		E. Owen	
A. R. Eisenhut		G. Jacobs	
J. P. Stalker		A. S. Russell	
	60		50

Y.B.C. Disposes of S.J.G.C.

Though losing one rink match, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club managed to amass a fine total of 78 shots against the Shanghai Junior Golf Club Club's 49. This decisive win was gained by two impressive wins in which A. Marshall's and R. C. Aitkenhead's rinks played an important role. The former disposed of his opposition by the score of 27-10, while the latter came through victorious with 16 shots to spare.

A. Denton's four gained the Junior Golfer's only point by besting W. R. Chisolm's rink in a neck-and neck struggle, winning by 25-21.

Y.B.C. 4, S.J.G.C. 1

Y.B.C.		S.J.G.C.	
W. R. Chisolm (skip)	21	A. Denton (skip)	25
S. S. Wilkinson		J. Aquino	
H. McMahon		H. Cranfield	
W. G. Francis		C. Fletcher	
A. Marshall (skip)	27	R. Thomson (skip)	10
A. Hogg		A. Evans	
R. Matheson		W. Watson	
A. McLean		M. Benton	
R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)	30	K. L. Swartzell (skip)	14
J. O. Drysdale		H. Hill	
W. G. Smith		P. Shaw	
F. C. McPherson		R. Miles	
	78		49

C.L. "Greens" Score First Win

The Clube Lusitano "Greens" succeeded in climbing out of the cellar position in the "A" division league standings yesterday when they experienced little difficulty in disposing of the weak Police team. Winning all three rinks they scored the maximum number of 5 points.

All three rinks administered crushing defeats to their rivals with the result that there was a difference of 38 shots in the total.

C.L. "GREEN" 5; P.R.C. 0

C.L. "Greens"		P.R.C.	
H. J. d'Encarnacao (skip)	30	M. Crowther (skip)	12
L. F. Lopes		W. Hutton	
A. C. Sequeira		C. McCahey	
S. F. Xavier		I. B. Williams	
A. F. Gomes (skip)	23	J. W. Sanbrook (skip)	15
S. A. Collaco		R. C. Martin	
H. Costa		G. H. Craik	
A. A. Baptista		J. Ball	
Dr. D. M. P. Guterres (skip)	24	R. Conduit (skip)	12
E. A. S.C. de Sousa		R. J. Wimsett	
R. Marcal		F. Cornish	
J. A. Rivero		J. J. Gavan	
	77		39

S.L.B.C. 5; COUNTRY CLUB 0

S.L.B.C.		Country Club	
T. Sayle (skip)	26	I. A. Beith (skip)	10
S. G. Mills		H. C. Hopkins	
H. B. Lobb		H. C. B. Way	
D. E. Harbottle		E. F. Bateman	
C. A. Pratt (skip)	26	W. G. Crokam (skip)	10
J. A. Stoddart		J. B. Gilroy	
A. M. Parker		P. D. G. Glin	
J. Henry		A. K. Ward	
J. Frost (skip)	26	C. W. Porter (skip)	18
L. A. Whittaker		J. T. W. Brooke	
G. B. Fryer		A. H. Aiers	
J. Stevenson		P. W. Massey	
	72		44

S.J.G.C. 0; Y.B.C. 5

S.J.G.C.		Y.B.C.	
T. Barry (skip)	13	A. Sharp (skip)	15
F. Stebbeds		D. MacCallum	
J. Scott		G. Muller	
O. Nordling		M. McVicar	
P. Ephgrave (skip)	11	L. Beattie (skip)	37
N. Bournes		C. M. Keanan	
W. Fischer		H. Jackson	
G. Watt		J. Kearns	
A. Hayward (skip)	15	R. M. Jordan (skip)	30
O. Schmied		W. Simpson	
A. Whitmore		J. L. Fletcher	
C. Avison		J. T. Wakelin	
	39		82

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CANIDROME RESULTS
Sunday, June 22, 1041.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	1	3	128.30	
2	3	6	105.80	86.60
3	4	2	123.20	38.00
4	6	5	66.50	25.50
5	6	3	68.80	15.10
6	3	6	150.80	57.10
7	5	1	55.20	78.70
8	1	4	80.40	27.70
9	4	3	127.50	61.30
10	3	1	77.80	44.80
11	1	3	282.60	118.70
12	3	4	182.60	80.40

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—
$5 Win Forecast Race No. 11 dog No. 1-3 Div. $282.60.
$2 Course Double Events Races 10/11 dog No. 3-1 Div. $118.70.

Mrs. Collaco And Miss Holwill Enter Finals Of Ladies Tennis Doubles

Rising to the occasion with power and coolness to stand off the determined challenge of the strong French pairing of me. de Courtils and Mme. Saint Pol, the favoured combination of Mrs. H. C. Collaco and Miss M. S. Holwill entered the finals of the Shanghai Ladies' Doubles Championship with a rousing victory on the French Club courts yesterday. The scores were 7-9, 6-1, 6-4.

The winners will now meet Mrs. B. Krenov and Miss C. Tavares in the final on June 29 or 30.

Tonight will see the stage cleared for the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles in the same competition, with the French team of R. Jourdan and Mrs. Cate scheduled to decide the last second-round fixture, against Mr. J. G. Forbes and Mrs. Cate, with the former slightly favoured.

Champions Tested

The stellar combination of Mrs. Collaco and Miss Holwill found able opposition in the French pair yesterday. Playing steady tennis, Mme. de Courtils and Mme. Saint Pol matched stroke for stroke in the opening set, but the ultimate victors came through with the winning drive after the French aces had tied the count at 5-all.

Their splendid effort, however, took its toll and the French ladies succumbed easily to the accurate placements of the Portuguese-British combination in the second set. The losers, however, rallied gamely in the concluding set but had to concede supremacy 6-4 in a match that tells its own story. The winners were just too powerful.

After tonight's game the Mixed Doubles should narrow down to the point where the outcome becomes predictable. The French pair overcame Arnvig and Mrs. Trolle in their first match, while Forbes and Mrs. Cate had a comparatively easy time against the Lone Japanese entry, Shibanai and Mrs. Iwagami. Tonight's winners meet the strongly rated pairing of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Collaco, who are generally conceded a place in the final against L. D. Carson and Miss Holwill. The latter, who have swept through the opening rounds against David Tsai and Miss Loo and Rozario and Miss Pereira, are not expected to encounter much difficulty against Segalen and Mme. de Courtils who were carried to 10-8 in the second set against Li and Mrs. Kremov in the second round match.

R.A.F. Beat Army By Five Wickets At Lords

London, June 22.

There was a Test match flavour about the cricket at Lords yesterday, where 10,000 watched the first of four matches between the Army and the Royal Air Force in aid of Army charities.

A. B. Sellers, the Yorkshire captain, skippered the Army, which also included Maurice Loyland, Hedley Verity, both of Yorkshire, and Peter Smith and Maurice Nichols, both of Essex.

The R.A.F. included Charlie Barnet, of Gloucester, Leslie Ames and Leslie Todd, of Kent, Matthews of Northampton, Washbrook of Lancashire, and Bob Gregory of Surrey.

The R.A.F. beat the Army by five wickets. The Army scored 261 for seven declared, of which Smith made 70 and Nichols 80. The R.A.F. knocked up 262 for five, of which Squires of Surrey was responsible for 54, and Ames 127.

A British Empire XI yesterday beat Nottinghamshire County XI by 118 runs. The Empire team made 256 for four (R.E.S. Wyatt, England Test captain, 94, Tom Barling of Surrey 53), to which Notts replied with only 136 (Merrit, New Zealand Test bowler, taking four wickets for 48).

The Aldershot Area beat Cambridge University by eight wickets in a two-day match.—Reuter.

H.G.C. 4; S.R.C. 1

H.G.C.		S.R.C.	
C. A. Pereira (skip)	17	G. Madar (skip)	24
G. M. Gonsalves		V. L. Xavier	
V. O. Remedios		A. E. Collins	
A. M. Jesus		J. R. MacDonald	
J. M. O. Sequira (skip)	20	P. Madar (skip)	11
F. Medina		T. Kirby	
O. R. Holmes		S. V. Heley	
A. C. Souza		F. M. Remedios	
C. A. Silva (skip)	22	F. M. Leitao (skip)	20
A. P. Roza		J. Shute	
G. C. Jorge		N. C. Beeman	
A. A. Assis		E. Gifford	
	59		55

Yankees Set New Record But Tiger Trout Takes the Game

New York, June 21.

THE New York Yankees set a record at the stadium yesterday when "Flea" Rizzuto, rookie shortstop, blasted the old pill out of the park for the Yanks' twenty-eighth circuit smash in seventeen consecutive games, but a mean customer named Paul Trout, who hurled for the Detroit Tigers, was tight on the mound and when the game was over the Yanks were on the short end of a 7 to 2 count.

The bombers did not mind so much, however, because the Indians lost a mean 1 to 0 battle to the Washington Senators, leaving the pennant situation in the junior league virtually unchanged, especially since all first division clubs had a dismal day.

The National League situation was a little different, however, because the St. Louis Cardinals took a 6 to 0 win over the New York Giants while the Brooklyn Dodgers dropped a 4 to 1 encounter to the champion, Cincinnati Reds. The win placed the gas house gang three full games in front of the field.

Fatal Mistake in Unlucky 13th

In the 13 inning thriller at Washington both Kenny Chase and Al Milnar pitched shutout ball for a dozen innings but Milner made the fatal mistake in the 13th of starting the frame with a base on balls to Jimmy Bloodworth, Washington infielder.

Al Evans, Washington back-stop decided this was the time for more heroics so he promptly belted one of Milnar's offerings for a sharp single which sent Evans all the way to third. This made the Indian infield a little jittery.

Up came Mr. Chase with a light tap to the infield. It was an easy pickup for infielder Lou Boubreau but in his haste to catch Evans at the plate his heave was wide and there went the ball game.

Joe DiMaggio Adds Another

The Yanks set another record as Joe DiMaggio got his daily hit for the 34th consecutive game, but the orchids went to Paul Trout, of Detroit, Terrehaute and Sanbout Indiana.

Mr. Trout not only limited the Yankees to eight scattered hits but also helped himself to two safeties in addition to driving in a pair of runs and scoring one himself.

Box Scores

American League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	13	16	1
Boston	9	12	1
Batteries: R. Harris, Muncrief and Ferrell; Grove, Wilson, Dickman and Peacock.			
Detroit	7	12	0
New Rork	2	8	1
Batteries: Trout, Benton and Tebbetts; Donald, Bonham, Branch and Dickey.			
Cleveland	0	5	2
Washington	1	8	2
Batteries: Milnar and Hemsley; Chase and Evans.			
Chicago	5	8	1
Philadelphia	11	15	1
Batteries: Hallett, Ross, Appleton and Dickey; Knott and Hayes.			

National League

Brooklyn	1	6	0
Cincinnati	4	6	0
Batteries: Hamlin, Kimball and Franks; Riddle and Lombardi.			
Boston	4	9	1
Chicago	3	10	0
Batteries: Johnson, Masi, Salo, Hutchings and Berres; Lee and McCullough.			
New York	0	2	1
St. Louis	6	10	0
Batteries: Lohrman, Adams and Danning; White and Padgett.			
Philadelphia	0	3	1
Pittsburgh	2	8	0
Batteries: Grissom, Crouch and Warren; J. Bowman and Baker.			

Standings

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	39	25	.609
New York	35	25	.583
Boston	32	25	.561
Chicago	31	28	.525
Detroit	33	30	.524
Philadelphia	27	32	.458
Washington	22	38	.367
St. Louis	20	36	.357

National League

St. Louis	43	19	.694
Brooklyn	39	21	.650
New York	30	28	.517
Chicago	31	29	.483
Pittsburgh	23	26	.451
Boston	20	34	.370
Philadelphia	17	42	.288

—United Press.

Lou Nova Signed To Meet Louis

New York, June 22.

Lou Nova, youthful aspirant for the world's heavyweight championship, yesterday signed a contract to fight Joe Louis for the world's title sometime this September. The date will be selected later. Nova announced that he was departing immediately to start training for the bout.

Promoter Mike Jacobs said that Nova at present "is more outstanding than any heavyweight challenger in many years.—United Press.

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THREE SHOWS TODAY at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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HUGH HERBERT
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with the rest of the family: Claude RAINS · Jeffrey LYNN · Eddie ALBERT
MAY ROBSON · FRANK McHUGH · DICK FORAN

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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE YEAR'S GREAT GLAMOUR-MUSICAL IN TECHNICOLOR

Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Carmen MIRANDA
THAT NIGHT IN RIO
with S. Z. SAKALL · J. CARROL NAISH · CURT BOIS · LEONID KINSKEY
5 Grand Songs!
SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for all A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, METROPOL, NANKING, or DOWNTOWN at SAM LAZARO BROS.

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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
That gal Sal knew enough about Cisco to hang him . . .

. . . but Caramba! with that handsome rascal dead, what would the senoritas do about love?
RIDE ON VAQUERO
with CESAR ROMERO as "The Cisco Kid"
and MARY BETH HUGHES · LYNNE ROBERTS · CHRIS-PIN MARTIN · ROBERT LOWERY · BEN CARTER
bolder adventure! greater danger! more beautiful senoritas!
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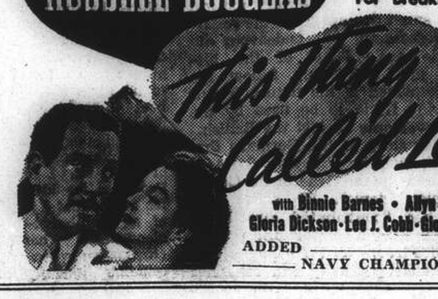
ROSALIND RUSSELL · MELVYN DOUGLAS
Rosalind's new screwball-and-chain is that man who "Stayed For Breakfast"!

This Thing Called Love
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ADDED —— NAVY CHAMPIONS—SPORTS

Britain's Parachute Air Arm Composed of Tough Specialists

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser
Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, June 22.

BRITAIN is building up a formidable arm of shocktroops. These parachute troops are finishing their instruction. They are tough specialists; true sons of the men who less than 25 years ago were fighting across waterlogged country, barbed wire, gas and machinegun-infested No Man's Land to get within bayonets' length of the same enemy.

Italy has already had a foretaste of British parachute troops. They were carried in R.A.F. craft. Flights were long ago made by night over hostile territory and in unfavourable weather. Their destination was no more than a pin point on the map; but aircraft ran smoothly to schedule and troops sang mocking songs for the jackal dictator, "Oh we've a surprise for the Duce, the Duce!" As they floated down to do their work.

Training is intense and selection from eager volunteers is exacting; good stocky physiques are essential together with the natural qualities of a good soldier—courage, high moral, tenacity and fighting ability.

When a recruit is accepted he undergoes special training emerging so fit as to be prepared for battle with the enemy under any conditions. His clothing, arms and equipment, including special boots and tommy-guns, are designed for the job. Every man is first familiarized with aircraft and initial parachute descents are made solo; later air-borne troops work as whole. Aircraft may be travelling at two miles a minute when jumps begin and an interval of only one second might separate troops by 200 yards. Speed in getting clear is imperative and once on the ground swift and concerted action is essential.

Automatic Devices

As heavy arms and equipment are dropped separately in special containers, assembly into fully armed parties would be doubly difficult if not for automatic devices which control the opening of parachutes and allow men to leave aircraft at intervals of fraction of a second. They are protected from fouling aircraft by overalls worn outside everything but parachute harness.

Training is shared between the army and the R.A.F.—the one to familiarize troops with fighting technique, the other to make them air-minded.

The R.A.F. produce flying equipment and aircraft and instructs men in jumping. The army supplies the men themselves, their arms and their instruction in ground fighting and tactical training. In practice R.A.F. assumes responsibility from the moment of take-off to the time that the objective is reached and the descent begins.

Piloting is a difficult and precise task. Exact points on maps must be found with absolute precision. Then military training comes into effect. When qualified, parachute troops wear distinguishing badges, a white parachute between blue soaring wins. Everything that is known of parachute operations has been incorporated in their training and they have some tricks of their own which will be produced at the right moment.

Other Experiments Absorbed

What Germany developed from the first Russian experiments ten years ago has all gone into experience. Early German attempts were tentative and experimental. Successes were not great on Norway but this experience proved useful in more successful attacks on Holland.

There, parachute troops took points ahead of main forces, acting as advance guard, until reinforcements arrived in Junkers 52 troop-carriers. About 2,000 were used and they were aided by a well organized mass of fifth columnists. Since then they have worked unceasingly to perfect their technique, using such forces as spearheads attacks regardless of losses.

Against Crete the principle was still further exploited. German casualties of personnel and aircraft were high, but the island was taken, due largely to the fact that it was not possible to bring a sufficient force of fighter aircraft into operation against the air-borne army. Whether losses merited efforts are for later reckoning.

Should the same tactics be employed against Great Britain, with powerful fighter forces to engage troop-carriers and gliders, German losses must inevitably be high.

This development may easily prove to be a two-edged sword. The striking power of Britain's flying column continues to grow.

St. John's Day Gay Latvian Festival

The gayest festival in Latvia is St. John's Day, June 24. The celebration commences on the previous evening and continues the whole night, nearly the entire population participating to watch the sun rise.

For St. John's celebration, a special cheese of sweet milk is made, barrels filled with home made beer; dry wood, tar and other easy burning materials are prepared for a bon fire. Usually metal or wooden vessels are filled with this material.

The vessels are attached to long poles and for elevation, hills are chosen. Underneath in the light of the bon fire the festival proceeds. Most attention is paid to those bearing the name of "John", if there are any so named present. The belief exists that as far as the light can be seen, prosperity and good luck will govern. The light can be seen over the whole country, from hill top to hill top. The Latvian has had more than enough for her needs and the standard of living has been very high.

The institution of St. John's festival reaches back as far as the idol-worshippers. With the introduction of Christianity the bon fires no longer flamed, and prosperity changed to slavery. The clergy considered this festival as idol worship and steps were taken to stop the celebration. About 160 years ago it was renewed and since then it has been repeated annually and during the last few years with exceptional splendour. Now St. John's day bon fires are not seen, owing to invasion of the country by Soviet Russia and ordinary life has changed.

In Shanghai the celebration commences at 7 p.m. tonight. At 1 p.m. today Mr. J. Pure will give a broadcast over station XMHC.

India Speeding Up A.R.P. Preparations

Bombay, June 22.

Recent events in the Middle East have served to heighten India's realization of the growing danger of foreign raids and public attention, official and unofficial, is focussing on precautionary measures against possible air raids.

While it is generally felt that the building of up-to-date underground shelters is considered unnecessary at present, and too expensive, authorities in bigger cities like Calcutta and Madras are contemplating the construction of trenches and co-operation of private enterprise in this direction is also being stimulated.

The United Provinces Government has constituted a provincial committee of heads of major departments to coordinate and quicken the work of A.R.P. and Civic Guard services.

Karachi, alive to its strategic position, is well ahead of the civic protection scheme and contemplates fresh taxation to finance the scheme.

Meanwhile, money contributions to war funds are steadily increasing.

Bengal's total contribution for war purposes is over £700,000.

The Bombay War Gifts Fund remitted £25,000 to purchase fighters for the R.A.F. in addition to £100,000 already remitted. The Fund has also given £30,000 for provision of armoured carriers for the Indian army and £7,500 for relief of families of Indian fighting forces.—Reuter.

Alleged Spy Sails From San Francisco

San Francisco, June 22.

The Nitta Maru sailed from here yesterday with Lieutenant-Commander Tatibana and 13 members of the crew of the German freighter Eisenach which was scuttled off Venezuela.

Lt. Tatibana had been held in Los Angeles on espionage charges but the authorities decided to deport him. The German sailors aboard the Nitta Maru were either too young or too old for military service. Thirty six other members of the crew are still held here.—United Press.

New Commander for Lone Battalion

It is reported by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai that Colonel Li Hsiung has been appointed by the Military Affairs Committee at Chungking acting Commander of the "Lone Battalion" interned in the camp in Singapore Road. Colonel Li has been one of the adjutants of the battalion. The late Colonel Hsieh Ching-yuen, commander of the battalion of Chapei fame, was assassinated in April. Ten soldiers of the battalion are standing trial in the First Special District Court in connection with the mutiny. One of them frankly admitted having stabbed the late colonel.

Aliens in Manila to Register

Manila, June 22.

An estimated 60,000 aliens in Manila will begin registering under the new law on Monday. Chinese residents will register during the first few days and others on Friday.

Mr. Frances B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, speaking at Baguio today, exposed the fallacy of isolationism. He declared: "America today is compelled to change from peacetime to wartime economy because of what happened within the past decade in Manchuria, Ethiopia and Munich".—Reuter.

Cocktail Party for Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Tokyo, June 21.

More than 600 distinguished Japanese, including high officials of the Government, army and navy, were present at an elaborate cocktail party held at the Imperial Hotel this afternoon by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, in honour of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government.

Among the distinguished guests present were the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff; Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff; General Nobuyuki Abe, former Japanese Ambassador to Nanking; and Mr. Kan Kikuchi, noted Japanese author.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Mr. Kazuo Aoki, former Finance Minister; Mr. Ken Inukai, Member of Parliament; Mr. Etsuo Fukuda, former sectional chief of the Accounts Bureau of the Finance Ministry; Mr. Rihei Namba, former Agriculture and Forestry Ministry official, and Mr. Makoto Hashii, former Sectional chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, have been appointed economic advisers of the Nanking Government.—Domei.

Shigemitsu Confers With Kato in Lisbon

Lisbon, June 21.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to London, now en route back to Japan, arrived here yesterday afternoon from a short trip to Madrid. Last night, Ambassador Shigemitsu conferred with Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, who arrived here by air.—Domei.

The Big Gun Speaks

Among the many guns around the British coast, ready to deal with the enemy should he venture too near, are 9.2 howitzers. They fire a shell weighing 350 lb. The picture shows one of these guns being fired.

Japan's Southward Expansion Programme Explained

By Percy Whitting
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, June 16.

AS Japan's southward expansion policy has been attracting such attention throughout the world, unusual interest attaches to the views of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, until recently Governor-General of Taiwan, southernmost outpost of the Japanese Empire and vital link in its southward advance. Admiral Kobayashi is one of Japan's leading navalists, and as Governor-General had been prominent among those building the foundation for the southward expansion. Before retiring from active service in the navy, he was Commander-in Chief of the First Fleet and Vice-Minister of the Navy.

Admiral Kobayashi, in a statement published in "Keikoku" (Statesmanship), a monthly magazine devoted mostly to Japan's southward development and the Empire's national principles, declares that Japan's southward policy is based entirely on peaceful, economic plans, whose object is to promote the mutual prosperity of Japan and the lands to the south.

He regrets that this policy has been misinterpreted aboard, in such a way as to attribute schemes of aggression to Japan. The gist of his statement in the magazine is as follows:

Anti-Japanese feeling in the South Sea islands is not based on any desire to insult Japan, but is rather due to a fear of what she may intend to do. This is due to various factors, specially misunderstanding and misjudgment. The Japanese policy is mistakenly regarded in South Sea countries as a form of aggression.

On the contrary, Japan is always ready to negotiate with any South Sea country on the principle of mutual prosperity. But some parties concerned seem, intentionally or unintentionally, to have misinterpreted Japan's policy to the effect that she plans to attain her objectives by means of force. Such misconception is likely to be dispelled by words and actions of the government and people of Japan in the future.

Deplorable Factor

A deplorable factor is that some South Sea countries are relying on some countries which cannot be depended on. Some lands have apparently been given the idea that they can safely be indifferent to Japan's proposals simply because they expect the democracies will win out.

Developments in Europe, however, should warn them of the general drift of the international situation. If these countries will rectify their past attitude and recognize the advisability of co-operating with Japan, then Japan's southward expansion programme will bear fruit.

The American attitude toward Japan has particular reference to Japan's southward policy. As far as I can see, the United States is labouring under a great misapprehension. Disregarding Japan's history of 26 centuries, the United States has recklessly branded Japan as an aggressor nation, and actually proclaims the Chiang Kai-shek government as a champion of democracy.

The United States is acting on its own arbitrary interpretation that Japan's southward expansion is based on territorial designs and monopolization of natural resources. This misunderstanding, however, must surely pass out, when the actual development of Japan's foreign policy is seen, as Foreign Minister Matsuoka has often declared.

Why is that the United States objects to Japan's economic advance to the south? Judging from the American policy thus far seen, that country is hastening along a course that will lead it to participation in the Anglo-German war, for the purpose of aiding Britain.

Taiwan and Hainan

Taiwan and Hainan were regarded as twin jewels in China's south seas, in ancient times. These islands were also regarded as China's two eyes in those waters. These ideas are supposed to have been due to the fact that the islands afforded good bases for southward expansion.

Now Taiwan is a possession of Japan, and Hainan has become very close to Japan from military and economic points of view. Are they really advantageous bases for Japan's southward development? Taiwan once was purely an agricultural country. But now it has become both industrial and agricultural.

Hainan once was noted for its livestock industry. In the future, however, it promises to develop through its mineral resources. Its great mineral resources have been recognized by Japan since its occupation by her forces.

Hydro-Electric Power in Taiwan

Hydro-electric power is amply produced in Taiwan. The two islands are bound, therefore, to have great industrial development. Generally speaking, the large region envisaged in Japan's southward expansion programme has great agricultural, forestry and mineral resources.

So in my opinion Taiwan and Hainan are the furthest limits for industry. Beyond those outposts, industrial development is not promising.

What is of primary importance in Japan's southward programme is that Japan is to supply her products to southern countries and is to obtain from them raw materials which she has not. Buying and selling the same things does not mean much.

Japan's southward expansion is a great task imposed on Japan, not merely a task left to Taiwan and Hainan. The basic conception of this programme lies in establishment of the "great east Asia co-prosperity sphere." Japan must not remain the only gainer, but must supply to the southward countries the products they need, otherwise the "co-prosperity sphere" will lose its significance.

Obstructions to Scheme

Japan's concern over the northern borders related to the Soviet Union and China has checked her southward programme. It also has been obstructed by Britain and the United States. Japan also has been hampered by the Japanophobia among the Chinese overseas, numbering some 7,000,000, specially those in the Netherlands East Indies. Excepting Thailand, most South Sea countries have been influenced against Japan by Britain and the United States aiding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Anti-Japanism has been intensified since the outbreak of the Japan-China hostilities and by complicated movements of the international situation. Thus Japan's southward advance has been made harder than ever. Japan will find it no easy task to establish the "co-prosperity sphere," due to the many difficulties that must be surmounted. What policy the Government will follow is a momentous question for the Japanese nation.

City of Wellington Did Rescue Work

Capetown, June 22.

The British ship City of Wellington, under command of Captain T. D. Handly, rescued survivors of the American freighter Robin Moor which was sunk by a German submarine in the South Atlantic, it was revealed here yesterday. The survivors, who had been given up for lost, were landed here recently.—United Press.

Shun Pao Blames Soviet Attitude

In its second editorial dealing with German-Russian relations published yesterday morning, the "Shun Pao," the leading Chinese daily in Shanghai predicts that Finland and Rumania will be encouraged by Hitler to fight Soviet Russia to recover their lost territory, with himself acting behind the scenes to offer help to both countries, hoping to obtain a "gift" from Moscow as a "mediator" later on if he himself does not choose to fight openly.

No matter whether Hitler fights Soviet Russia directly or indirectly, the war itself is a means and not an end, for Hitler wants to strengthen his position urgently against the combined forces of Britain and the United States, the writer asserts.

The paper makes a survey of international relations in the long article hinting that whereas Hitler cannot defeat Britain before the latter receives enough supplies from the other side of the Atlantic, contrary to his hope, he must grasp as much material as he possibly can to match his enemy. In the first paragraph of the editorial, the paper describes the relations betwen the two countries as "blitzkrieg relations" which have created a record in modern international diplomacy since friends have become enemies in a brief period of 22 months.

It will be recalled that the same paper predicted in another editorial last week that further conciliation on the part of Moscow would mean war and asserted that this month is the turning point of the relations between the two countries.

Canada Starts Building Destroyers

Ottawa, June 22.

Canada is to undertake the constructions of destroyers for the first time in her history. The Minister of Munitions, Mr. W. T. Howe, disclosed that the keels of two destroyers of the "Tribal class" are being laid at Halifax.—Reuter.

Tokyo Policy to Chungking Backed

Tokyo, June 22.

The Japanese Government contemplates no change in policy toward the Chungking Government and is very little public demand in Japan for any change, according to Dr. Kojiro Takasugi, political editor of the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi."

Writing in the June issue of the "Economist," Dr. Takasugi asserted that "minority movements" in Japan, which have advocated a change in policy and government, "do not amount to anything."

"It can be concluded," he said, "that there is nothing in the present situation that portends any important change in the political framework.

"There are rumours and opinions afloat concerning a possible change in the political situation, but, after all, they do not go beyond the purview of rumours circulated by professional political mongers.

"Should there be another way of settling the China Affair, that would be a different story, but inasmuch as Japan has decided to pursue an immutable policy, a Cabinet change at this time would only be detrimental to a solution of the China Affair."

Vagabonds' Swan Song

Dr. Takasugi said that "political vagabonds seem to have sung their swan song" in Japan. Some of the old party politicians, he said, hoped to gain control of the new Imperial parties, now consolidated into the Association, he said.

"However, owing to the speedy reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association," Dr. Takasugi said, "such tendencies have been completely throttled."

The "Nichi Nichi" political expert said that associates of the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, report he is extremely determined to carry out Japan's present policy of seeking to end the Sino-Japanese war through support of the Nanking régime and non-recognition of the Chungking Government. At the same time, he said, there is no thought in high political circles of forming a government to succeed that headed by Prince Konoye.—United Press.

Police Fire Shot and Arrest Robber

A robber was arrested while his confederate escaped when intercepted by two Annamite policemen early yesterday morning when they were leaving the scene of a crime in an alley off Route Edan near Route Winling in the French Concession. A shot was fired in the air by one of the policemen.

Bank Clerk Shot and Killed in Quarrel

Resentment over being relieved by another guard following an altercation with Loh Pei-vung, a clerk in the business department of the Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, 280 Peking Road, prompted Mang Hsian Woo, a guard of the bank, yesterday morning to shoot and mortally wound the clerk.

The victim it was learned, reprimanded the guard for wearing white instead of khaki uniform. The guard's refusal to change resulted in his being relieved by a substitute. During a exchange of words between him and the clerk yesterday he is believed to have drawn out his pistol and fired five shots point-blank at the clerk who collapsed.

Immediately after the shooting the guard, 24 years old, a native of Peiping, escaped from the scene and no trace could be found of him in spite of a citywide search.

The victim of the shooting was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital in an emergency ambulance of the Fire Brigade, and was found to be suffering from gunshot wounds on his chest and abdomen. He succumbed to his wounds less than two hours after he was admitted to hospital.

Mail From Vatican City Restricted

Vatican City, June 22.

Officials here yesterday announced that henceforth only postcards with a five word salutation can be mailed from the Vatican City without special permission. All other mail, including closed letters and postcards with conversation, must be handed to a special post office for permission.—United Press.

Annual Service of Cathedral School

The annual service of the Cathedral Schools drew a large congregation of parents and children to the Cathedral yesterday morning when mattins was specially arranged for the occasion. For the convenience of children whose parents were unable to attend a bus was arranged, leaving the Cathedral Girls' School shortly before 10 a.m. and returning to the school after the service.

The first lesson was read by the Rev. P. C. Matthews, Headmaster of the Cathedral School for Boys, and the second lesson by Miss W. M. Penfold, Headmistress of the Cathedral School for Girls. The choir readered a beautiful anthem and an impressive sermon was delivered by Bishop Curtis.

Air-Cooled and Air Conditioned
GOLDEN GATE THEATRE
745 AV. POCH Tel. 74456
3 Shows To-day!
At 2.30, 5.40, 9.15 p.m.
HAT-WAVING NEWS!
The new film hit by the producer of "Ninotchka" is here! It's swell!

MARGARET SULLAVAN
JAMES STEWART
in the Ernst Lubitsch production
The SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
with
Frank MORGAN
Joseph SCHILDKRAUT

Screen Play by Samson Raphaelson
Produced and Directed by Ernst Lubitsch
Notice: New Arrangement of Admission: $1, $1.50, $1.80
Next Change
Thunderous Adventure
Wallace Beery in
"THUNDER AFLOAT"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road Tel. 17100
3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
2.30, 5.30, and 9.15 p.m.
"HURRICANE"
Starring
JON HALL DOROTHY LAMOUR
(Showing only in this Theatre)
$1, $1.30, $1.60
COMING SOON!
"I WANT A DIVORCE"

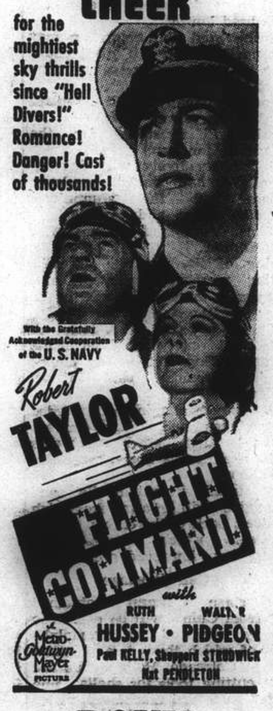
AMATEUR CONTEST TO-NIGHT
Fun ... Worthwhile prizes ... Entertainment
Tiffins, Tea and Dinner Dances
THE NEW
WINTER GARDEN
Avenue Foch and Weihaiwei Road.
-8972

HOUSE CLEANING
Floor Polishing and Disinfecting
FUMIGATING
TELEPHONE 12156
FESCO
Far Eastern Sanitary Co.

ROXY TEL 60727
TO-DAY! at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S production of "GONE WITH THE WIND"
MARGARET MITCHELL'S story of the Old South
IN TECHNICOLOR
starring
CLARK GABLE as Rhett Butler
LESLIE HOWARD
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
and presenting
VIVIEN LEIGH as Scarlett O'Hara
A SELZNICK INTERNATIONAL PICTURE
Directed by VICTOR FLEMING
Screen play by SIDNEY HOWARD - Music by Max Steiner
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Release
ALL SEATS RESERVED!
Prices: $2.50, 3.30, 4.80 & 6.60 (incl. tax)

CATHAY— NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

COMING ATTRACTION!
STAND UP AND CHEER
for the mightiest sky thrills since "Hell Divers!" Romance! Danger! Cast of thousands!

With the Gratefully Acknowledged Cooperation of the U.S. NAVY
Robert TAYLOR
FLIGHT COMMAND
with
RUTH HUSSEY • WALLACE PIDGEON
Paul KELLY, Shepperd STRUDWICK
Nat PENDLETON
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
— ROXY —

NANKING— COMING BIG ATTRACTION!
TWO MANY SUITORS!
Deanna's romantic dilemma is the talk of the town!

Deanna DURBIN
in
"Nice Girl?"
with
FRANCHOT TONE
WALTER BRENNAN
ROBERT STACK
ROBERT BENCHLEY
HELEN BRODERICK

DAYLIGHT
NEW
Fluorescent Lamps
U.S.A.

上海恒大建築材料行 總經理
Saves Electricity
Beautiful Light
Less Heat
Long Life
Sole Agents:
HUNG DAH BUILDING SUPPLIES CO.
850 Avenue Foch (East of Seymour Road) Tels. 35516, 38413

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 21.

Stocks prices on Wall Street today finished quiet and featureless, with fractional gains recorded.

The market was a regular week-end affair, with most operators reluctant to extend commitments pending clarification of existing uncertainties. Business news continued to be favourable.

The turnover today amounted to only 130,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	122.66	122.33	123.51	+0.32
20 Rails	28.01	27.86	27.99	—0.06
15 Utilit.	17.79	17.66	17.75	—0.02
60 Bonds	—	—	91.07	+0.03

June 20	21		June 20	21
Adams Exp	5½	Int T & T	*2½	2½
Alg Luid	22⅝	Johns Man	63	63½
Allis Chal	28¾	Kennecott	†36⅛	36⅛
Amer Can	84	Libbey O F	27⅛	27
Am Cyan	37½	*37⅝ Lockheed	†23⅜	23⅜
Am & For	0⅝	*0⅝ Loew's	29¼	*29⅜
$7 pfd	19½	19 Martin	27	*27½
Am Loco	13½	13⅜ Mont Ward	35½	35½
Am Metal	17⅜	*17⅛ N C Bank	*25½	*26
Am Radtr	6⅛	6½ Nat Avian	*8⅛	*8½
Am R Mill	14	14 Nat Dairy	13⅜	13⅜
Am Smelt	42	42½ Nat Dist	19½	20
Am Sug	*16½	17 Nat P & L	6⅛	6½
Am T & T	155½	156 Nat Sup	6½	6½
Am Tob B	68	68 N Y Cent	11⅛	11⅛
Am Wtwrk	4⅜	*4½ Niag Hud	2⅞	2⅞
Anaconda	26⅛	26⅜ N A Avian	13⅜	13⅜
Atchison	23½	23⅛ N Am Co	12½	12½
Avian Cpn	3⅛	3⅛ N Pacific	6½	6½
Bald Loco	14⅜	14½ Packard	2½	2½
Balt & Ohio	6½	3⅛ Pant Oil	3⅜	3⅜
Barns Oil	9	9 Paramount	11	*10⅜
Bendix	35⅞	36⅛ Penn R R	23⅛	23
Beth St	72	73½ Phil Pet	43⅛	43⅝
Bliss	16⅜	*16⅛ Pullman	26⅛	26⅜
Boeing	15⅜	Pure Oil	9⅛	9⅛
Br Way	16⅛	16⅛ Radio	4	3⅞
Briggs	19	19½ Reading	*14⅛	*14⅜
Budd Mfg	3⅜	*3⅜ Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
C N Bank	*29½	*29½ Rep Avtn	3⅛	3⅛
Can P Rly	3⅛	*3⅛ Rep Steel	18⅛	18⅛
Celanese	22½	*22⅛ Rey Tob B	31⅜	31⅛
Ches & O	36⅛	36 Schenley	9⅜	*9⅜
Chrysler	50½	50½ Shell U Oil	14	14⅜
Col G & E	3⅛	3 Socony Vac	8⅜	8⅞
Col Credit	23⅛	*23⅛ Sthrn Pac	11⅛	11⅛
Com & Sth	0⅞	0⅞ Sthrn Rly	23⅜	*23⅛
Cons Edis	18⅛	18⅛ Spicer	*31	*31
Cons Oil	5⅛	5⅛ Std Brands	5⅛	5⅛
Copid St	14⅜	14⅜ Std G & E	0⅞	0⅞
Curtiss Wr	8⅛	8⅛ Std Oil	38⅜	39⅛
Dist Corp	14½	*14⅜ Studebaker	5⅛	5
Douglas	69½	69⅜ Swift	*18⅜	19
Du Pont	152½	*151⅞ Technicolor	8⅜	*8⅜
E P Lead	8⅛	*8⅛ Tex Cpn	39	39
Elec A Lite	27	*26⅛ Transamer	4⅛	4⅛
Elec B & S	2⅛	Tw C Fox	5⅛	5⅛
$5 pfd	50	51 Un B & P	*10⅛	*10⅜
$6 pfd	55½	55½ Un Pac	80½	81⅛
Erie P & L	33⅛	33 Un Air	39½	39½
Flintkote	12⅛	*12⅛ Un Line	10⅛	10⅛
Gen Elec	31⅛	31⅛ Un Corp	0⅝	0⅝
Gen Motor	38⅛	38½ $3 pfd	22⅜	23
Gen Rly	14⅜	15 Un Gas	7	7
Gen T & R	10⅜	10⅛ U S Rub	21½	21⅝
Goodrich	12⅛	12⅜ U S Steel	55½	55⅜
Goodyear	17⅜	*17½ Vanadium	24½	24⅜
Gt N I Ore	16	15⅛ Vultee Air	6⅜	6⅜
Gt N Rly	25½	25⅞ Walworth	4⅜	4⅜
Gt W Sug	24	24 War Br Pcts	3⅜	3⅜
Int. Nickel	25½	25½ West Elec	95½	94½
Int Paper	14⅜	14⅜ Woodward	*26½	26⅛

BONDS

Am For Pr	57	57	Erie	28½ 28¼
Australian	62½	62⅛	Int T & T	45⅛ 45⅜
Brazil	20⅜	21	New Eng	59 58⅜
	6⅛%	16⅜ 17	Sthrn Pac	52⅛ 52⅛
C S P & L	—	98⅛	St G & E	87⅜ 87⅜

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices moved narrowly today but with a firm undertone, as traders adhered to the sidelines, pending fresh war developments including the next moves by President Roosevelt. Interest is being centred on the tax legislation now before the Ways and Means Committee which, in its present form, will penalize large companies more than small ones. Steel operations, and most other industrial activity, are continuing at their high levels, with rails and rail equipments increasingly benefitting from the Defence programme.

Foreign Money Rates

London: June 21.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1⅛%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3⅛%
Call money		⅛%

New York closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 21.

Quiet conditions prevailed at the opening of the cotton market today, with initial quotations ruling from 3 to 6 points down, compared with yesterday's close. The market early declined on reports of favourable crop conditions and liquidation, but later rallied and closed firm on trade and "spot" houses buying and shorts covering. Closing quotations were from 9 to 11 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today advanced on mill and speculative buying and shorts covering, influenced by reports that the bulk of the new crop is going into the loan. The strength of corn also favourably aided sentiment. At the final bell, gains of ⅝ to ¾ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton

July	14.34-34	+18
Oct.	14.55-55	+11
Dec.	14.65-66	+09
Jan.	14.68 N.	+10
Mar.	14.75-76	+10
May	14.75-75	+10

Chicago Wheat

July	101⅜-101¼	+¾
Sept.	103⅛-103	+⅞

Chicago Corn

July	73¾-73¾	+⅜
Sept.	76⅛-76⅛	+¾

—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, June 21.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5⅛
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	191¼	„ sellers	1/5⅛
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83 N
		„ buyers	77½ N

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3⅞
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4⅛
Bel. Congo	176⅛*	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3½d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.58
Paris	2.33	Hongkong	24.61
Montreal	88.310	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	50.05 N.
Japan	23.45/48*		

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.80
Montreal on London	4.57

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official. —Reuter.

Rubber Consumption

The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., estimated that United States consumption of rubber during April reached 71,374 long tons, the highest monthly use on record and an increase of 36.3 per cent over April, 1940, states "Christian Science Monitor."

The big month cut stocks on hand to 329,767 tons, a decrease of 2.5 per cent under the previous month but 116 per cent above April, 1940. U.S. government stocks were 177,856 long tons, an increase of 8.7 per cent over March 31 stocks.

Gross imports reported for April by the Department of Commerce were 62,305 long tons, 27.3 per cent under the 87,123 tons imported in March and 10.5 per cent below the 70,007 tons of April, 1940.

Consumption of reclaimed rubber for April was estimated at 20,427 long tons as compared with April, 1940, consumption of 16,573 long tons. Production figures for April showed 21,574 long tons as compared with 16,518 during April, 1940.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of last quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr. average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	7
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers	1.25†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	4
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	6
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.55†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.84	0.70	9
Am. Rolling Mill	0.60†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	4
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.38	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	100	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	4
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel	5.50†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	nil
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	10
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.99	D 0.93	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.50†	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5.75†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.89	9
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.40†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	12
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	10
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	10
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.55	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	11
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.25†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	4
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	10
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	1	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	2.90*	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	7
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.65†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.31	7
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.	2.35	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.24	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.82	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	6
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	9
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.70†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	8
United Airlines	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.87½	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Japan Buying Peru' Surplus Cotton

Japanese merchant ships, arriving in Peruvian harbours at the rate of four or five a week, are eating up the surplus stock of cotton piled up in Peru by the war, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

The men who sell it to the Japanese say the cargo is going to Germany by way of Russia. Peru's long fibre cotton is considered especially suitable for fabrication of rubber and other purposes vital to modern machine war.

Harbour pilots say that at least half a dozen of these Japanese boats are new and travel as much as twice as fast as the average of their kind, making 19 to 20 knots an hour.

Peruvian cotton growers express confidence that Japanese will buy all the cotton Peru can produce, at least until the war is over.

Close to half of the 1940 surplus has been carried to the Far East in the last three months alone.

Hits U. S. Policy

This puts several kinks in President Roosevelt's "good neighbour" policy:

The Peruvians looked to the United States to buy their cotton when the war shut down normal markets in Europe. They argued that their long fibre product would not compete with American cotton. They pointed out that Peru's 1939-40 production was only 377,000 fardos (fardo: 473 lbs), a drop in the bucket compared to the 11,817,000 fardos grown in the States.

The United States normally buys its long fibre cotton from Egypt. Peru prefers to sell elsewhere to get premium prices not offered by the States. Knowing that when normal times return, Peru again will sell elsewhere, the United States has been unwilling to abandon its normal market for the temporary accommodation of Peru.

Peruvians associated with the cotton industry are offended because of this. And cotton affects more Peruvians than anything else in this country.

Altogether, it covers twelve per cent of the tillable land of the country, makes up one fourth of the total value of everything grown on Peruvian farms, and employs 100,000 persons of all types.

Situation Critical

The situation has been sufficiently critical for the Peruvian Government to (A) borrow $2,000,000 from Washinington to use as an equalization fund to peg the Peruvian sole at six and a half to the dollar and thus to some degree stop rising prices of imported materials, and (B) loan money to marketless cotton growers.

The "good neighbour" has promised to defend the whole of the western hemisphere. The first step in this defence is help to England.

Britain's concern about cotton reaching the Nazis has been expressed in reports to Parliament and in government control of cotton buying. Yet in Peru, the British buying policy has tended to turn cotton into the hands of the Axis.

Dictum of the recent British trade mission in Latin America was that British buying must be on a barter basis. Britain normally in Peru's biggest market and supplies the foreign exchange for Peruvian purchases abroad. But Peru cannot find enough British products she needs to balance normal cotton sales to England. So exports to Britain have dropped. For the future, the British have agreed to buy only to the value of £300,000 over an indefinite period. Three fifths of that sum already has been exhausted.

Japan Buys More

At the same time Japan has increased purchases. In 1940, Peruvian cotton exports to Japan went up to 297,467 quintals from 27,235 quintals in 1938. In the first months of this year, 800,000 quintals left unsold in Peruvian ports at the close of 1940 have been reduced to 510,000 quintals, almost all to Japan.

Here in Callao, Peru's principal port, there has been observed close co-operation between Germans and Japanese. Japanese boats collected cotton in lesser Peruvian ports, unloaded it here and transferred it to four Nazi ships refugeed outside the Callao breakwater. These ships fled at the time the United States was seizing Axis boats in American harbours. They were reported headed for Japan when three of them, stopped, were set afire. It has been reported by a highly reliable source that the cotton the Japanese placed on these ships had been bought by a German firm.

The situation is one of the reasons for renewal of talk of a reciprocal trade agreement between Peru, and the United States. Cotton, sugar and the $80,000,000 debt Peru owes the United States have been the stumbling blocks to such a pact in the past. Peru is not yet ready to pay the debt, although she says she wants to as soon as she is able. The United States is not yet ready to absorb Peruvian cotton although it has been buying sugar under the unfilled Philippine quota at the end of each year, and has given encouragement to the greatest Peruvian dollar export—oil—by promising unlimited fuel to England.

Would Give Up Cotton

Peru is anxious to sell her cotton to someone other than Japan.

One way out of this dilemma is to turn Peru from cotton growing to other occupations. This the Peruvian government is trying to do. A campaign has been begun to replace cotton with flax.

Increased production of food is being encouraged by irrigation and building of roads to markets. Seeds have been imported for the scientific planting of rubber. Processing of quinine and other medicinal plants, mining of strategic materials needed by the United States, organization of a fishing industry, and expansion of industry are either projected or underway.

Such a swing from one economic basis to another taker years to accomplish. Meanwhile, Japan, making it clear in her newspapers that she considers Peru a major market, increases her hold by buying what Peru must sell to live. Peru waits for the "good neighbour" to the north to do something about it.

Silver for Spain

Vichy, June 22.

One hundred and twenty tons of silver and silver coins are to be handed over to the Spanish State.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Develops New System Of "Remote Control"

"REGIONAL Control" in the R.A.F. is a name covering a complex organization of instruments, of information and communication, which functions with lightning rapidity and almost incredible sureness. It is a system for saving life, writes Carl Olsson in an article describing "Regional Control," the R.A.F.'s new air safety system.

Indeed, I can say now that in the last few weeks it has saved the equivalent of whole squadrons of crews and their aircraft from certain destruction. It is something born out of war which is going to be of inestimable value in times of peace. The C-in-C. of one of our commands has, in fact, described it as 'the biggest single contribution made to the safety of flight during the past decade.'

It is also something we have got and the Germans have not. The R.A.F. knows that the Germans have been losing many air crews during these days and nights of winter, in the North Sea, the Atlantic, the Channel, and on the Continent. While we, on the other hand, and in similar or worse circumstances, can be sure of saving ours in 99 per cent. of the 'emergencies' that may arise.

"Regional Control" is based on the following three main methods in peacetime use for the assistance of aircraft in distress through weather conditions:—

Originally German System

(1) The Lorenz system. This system based on beam signalling was a standard method for blind approach before this war. It was for use in what is known internationally as 'Q.B.I.' conditions (or where there is fog or such bad visibility by day or night as to make it unlikely that the aircraft could be landed safely). The Lorenz was originally a German system developed by the Deutsche Luft Hansa air lines and Swissair. But neither of these firms would now recognize it as the R.A.F. have developed it and are using it.

(2) The D. T. C. or 'Descent through Cloud' system. This method as developed by the R.A.F. is an elaborate system of direction-finding and communication with the 'lost' aircraft. It works at a split-second rate, and by it the aircraft can be 'homed' on to the landing ground through clouds and clear of all obstacles in the path of its approach.

(3) The Z.Z. system. I can tell you nothing about this except it is an amplified form of the D.T.C. system (Z.Z. means, in technical parlance, 'when visibility is below 1,000 yards and lowest cloud base is below 500 feet.' It is almost incredibly efficient. As one controller put it to me: 'We have brought lost aircraft in on Z.Z. when it was so thick that even the birds had to get down and walk. The system is so perfect that we practically bring them in by the scruff of the neck and put them down.'

But not only can Regional Control bring in aircraft but it put them out to a given spot. It can ferry our bombers across the Atlantic and guide them away from enemy patrols, the presence of which is sometimes unknown to the bomber pilots themselves.

Now here are some actual examples of Regional Control at work. They are taken from official records.

Shadowing the Scharnhorst

First, the inside story of one of the most recent bombings of the Nazi battleship Scharnhorst. It was reported prowling along the Norwegian coastline, and one evening, just as darkness was falling, information reached Coastal Command headquarters giving the suppose position of this battleship. It was essential, if she were not to escape, that a search should be made and her position fixed for daylight attack.

The nearest East Coast squadron was asked if it could do the job. But the severe wintry weather was such as to make accurate navigation impossible. The Chief Regional Controller was consulted. He said that even the home base to which the aircraft might return would be unfit for some hours, but he thought that the job could be done if the aircraft were supervised by Regional Control throughout the operation.

He set the machinery in motion, and the aircraft was got off the ground in darkness and under terrible weather conditions. It was 'controlled' out over the North Sea, the pilot implicitly obeying the ground instructions. After some hours of this flying 'on his earphones' the pilot got a signal: 'You should now be over the Scharnhorst'; by a freak of luck he found a clear patch of cloud and came lower.

Two minutes after receiving this signal and while still going down in the darkness he spotted faint pinpoints of light which betrayed the presence of the enemy warship and its escort. The pilot reported his position to the Coastal Command and the Admiralty and preparations were made for a surprise daylight attack. As a footnote to this performance it may be mentioned that this aircraft was the only flying machine, friendly or enemy, flying in Western Europe that night!

Mountaineering Sunderlands

And as an example of the 'remote control' operation mentioned earlier on, there is the story I like to think of as "The Three Mountaineering Sunderlands."

These three Sunderlands—the big 25-ton flying boats—had been 550 miles out into the Atlantic, working fanwise in their daily routine hunt for U-boats, and were now coming home. Just over a hundred miles from the British coast they simultaneously received reports that the weather fronts at their west coast bases had collapsed.

During the last 45 minutes of their flight worse reports came in. The weather had now broken down along the whole of the west and southern coasts, and it was impossible to land anywhere along this line. By now, the Sunderlands had travelled more than 1,300 miles. They were nearing the end of their fuel resources, darkness was coming on, and the coastwise storm was increasing. Something had to be done. So Regional Control was called in.

The Controllers spoke to each other all round Britain searching for one place, one nook or cranny of reasonably smooth water where these great boats could be put down with safety The place was found—a little bay in the far north-east of Scotland. But the Sunderlands were still out in the Atlantic off the North Channel

A single Controller took them over, and the Sunderlands were told to obey instructions. He took them into the teeth of a frightful gale on the first stage of the journey. At one time they were flying only 200 feet above the Atlantic wave tops. Then he brought them in over Scotland.

Now the mountain tops had to be crossed in flying boats, in darkness and nil visibility. He told them to climb to 7,000 feet and (sitting in his office hundreds of miles away) he brought them in over the Grampians and out into the North Sea. Then in again and down into this little Scottish cove.

From 200 feet over the Atlantic to 7,000 feet over the mountains of Scotland. £300,000 worth of flying boats with thirty-three lives on board

Conservatism of Pilots

In the beginning, the young pilots, to use service slang "took a rather poor view" of Regional Control. It is a peculiar fact that most pilots although they are flying mechanical marvels are most distrustful of any kind of innovation which affects their aircraft or their job.

This conservatism is indeed a major headache to the Service research staffs. Any new departure in instruments or weapons has to be "sold" first to the men who have to use it, and the experts know from bitter experience that this is often a far tougher job than convincing the higher authorities.

And so at first the pilots thought that Regional Control's organization with its highly skilled personnel was just a freak stunt, just something for these "queer birds" to play with.

But the consistent wonders worked by Regional Control finally won over the pilots. In fact, the reliability can be summed up in the words of a young airman who was brought in safely even though his instruments had been shot away through enemy action; after landing, he poked his head inside the Control Station and remarked: "It's a jolly good racket which you chaps have here—but it works. Thanks" And if you know how the R.A.F. expresses its feelings, you'll know that was praise indeed.

U.S. Takes Over the Control of Nickel

Washington.

The U.S. Government has taken over complete control of all nickel supplies in an action designed to curtail sharply the amount of metal being used for civilian purposes, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Nickel is in great demand for the defense programme, principally for use in production of alloy steels.

Announces New Plan

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defence director of priorities, announced the new plan for allocation of nickel and said that it would take the place of the system of issuing priorities or preference ratings, which has been in effect since March.

The Office of Production Management priorities division here after will make allocations each month of all available supplies of nickel.

Mr. Stettinius said that the new procedure did not include any schedule of preference ratings for civilian uses, but that some allocations would be made for them "on a restricted basis" in order to prevent serious dislocations in established manufacturing plants and to prevent sudden unemployment.

However, it is apparent that supplies of nickel flowing to civilian channels will have to be drastically curtailed, Mr. Stettinius said in a statement.

Mainly From Canada

Almost all of the United States' supply of nickel comes from Canada, which produces 85 per cent. of the world's supply.

During May, about 15,500,000 pounds will be available in this country—the largest amount ever supplied to American industry in one month. Estimates indicate, however, that the total demand, if it could be filled, would approximate 21,000,000 pounds.

Officials estimate that the shortage for all civilian and military needs during 1941 probably will amount to 45,000,000.

No Serious Shortage Of Critical Metals

Los Angeles, May 16.

William H. Eisenman of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the American Society for Metals, predicts there will be no serious shortage of metals in the Unied States, but—The old-fashioned steed skillet appears due for a comeback. More glassware will be used in cooking. Most refrigerator trays will be made of hard rubber.

Automobiles likely will have less glittering trimmings and do-dads of chromium and nickel. Used cars will be used longer.

Chewing gum and cigarettes may be wrapped in lead foil, oiled paper or one of the transparent wrapping products.

Copper virtually will replace aluminium in power lines.

Plastics will substitute for the rarer metals for many uses.

Metallurgists likely will develop new alloys and metal products. Stainless steel, the aluminium-magnesium alloys and carbide cutting tools were put in use after the world war.

Mining of the strategic metals, including mercury, tungsten, aluminium and magnesium will boom.

"The threatened shortage of aluminium is not due to a lack of bauxite are, from which it is taken, but from rolling and casting equipment, Mr. Eisenman said in an interview.

"But so much aluminium is needed in aeroplanes and other defense equipment that good substitutes must be used in the home, especially the kitchen.

"The trend in automobile and other engines will be away from high alloy steels back to the carbon or low alloy steels, which manufacturing processes have improved greatly.

Tungsten Shortage

"A shortage in tungsten, obtained chiefly from China, will be overcome partly by increased use of molybdenum, of which there is a plentiful supply in Colorado. Both metals are used in cutting tools for shells, fine parts for boats and machinery, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Axis Oil Supplies Low Says Expert

Chicago, May 20.

A Government petroleum expert declared today that Axis oil supplies were so low that England might win the war without invading Europe by bombing Germany's "vital spot"—her synthetic oil plants and transportation lines, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, head petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management, made the assertion in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers here.

Dr. Wilson said the German-Italian war effort was being fueled with a total petroleum production, including imports and synthetic output "equal to only 5 per cent of this country's production of crude."

The Washington man said it was hard to predict whether the shortage would hamper Axis military operations this summer, but listed several ways in which the Reich's oil shortage was "surely working against her for the long pull."

Italy a Liability

"First, Italy, due only partly to lack of oil, will be more of a liability than an asset to Hitler from now on.

Second, Germany's discouraging outlook as to oil supplies must require considerable diversion of attention and energy to increasing her supplies which she would prefer to use in other ways. Also, the shortage must interfere increasingly with both her industrial and agricult

FROM DAY TO DAY

AMONG 172 aliens to whom naturalization was granted in England during March were 77 Germans and 51 Italians.

AN order for 100,000 pairs of Army boots a month has been placed with South African factories by the British Government.

MEMBERS of the A.D.C. are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Club will be held today on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre at 5.30 p.m.

LONDON is to have a French theatre at the Institut Francais, South Kensington. Performances will take place on the last Saturday of each month.

PONTIFICAL Votive High Mass for people suffering in England under Nazi air attacks was celebrated in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, New York, on June 4.

MR. John McNeill, the Crown Advocate, returned to Shanghai from Hongkong on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill's residence in Shanghai will be No. 7 Great Western Road.

THE Dojinkai Hospital's Central Anti-Epidemic Institute in Nanking has dispatched a 31-member medical mission to Ningpo to carry out various medical tasks, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

To the last man and the last dollar we are with you" was the message given to Britain by Maj. E. L. McColl, who on behalf of the teachers of Canada presented a mobile canteen to the Swansea A.F.S.

THE Yangtzepoo branch school of the Japanese Fourth National School, now under construction on the former site of the Tangshan Middle School, on Tangshan Road, will be completed on July 1, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE proposed municipal government at Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, will be inaugurated sometime in July, says a Lanchow message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Mr. Tsai Meng-chien has been appointed mayor, the report states.

A PROGRAMME which is an innovation for Shanghai is to be broadcast today from XCDN, at 8.30 p.m. "What I like Best" arranged by Bernard Thomas is a collection of many things, poems, stories and music ranging from the serious to the purely ridiculous.

IT is disclosed that in a recent raid St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, was destroyed by fire. Overseas House, St. James's, headquarters of the Overseas League, was partly destroyed by fire, and the Holborn store of Thomas Wallis and Co. was burned out.

AT an estimated cost of Y.30,000, a small park will be laid out in the central open space at Sinchaikow, in Nanking, it has been decided by the Assembly of the Nanking Japanese Residents' Corporation, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. It will cover about 400 square yards.

THE 8.30 p.m. programme from XCDN tomorrow will include songs by Edith Grey, accompanied by Herbert Ruff, Connie Wilson, Henry Leyser, and Robert Rosse, monologue by Doreen Mabas and music by Bill Hegamin. This programme is "Ralph Lynn's variety half hour."

A PRIMARY school for the education of Chinese children in villages near the Loyalty Monument, on Kwangchung Road, will shortly be completed, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. It is being built through the efforts of Mr. Sadayuki Miyazaki, leader of the 16th Section of the Japanese Young Men's Association of Shanghai. The institution will be opened in September, according to the paper.

MERIDEN and Leamington have ever claimed to be the centre of England. At Meriden a stone cross marks the "exact" spot; at Leamington an oak tree is said to be the very centre. As the places are some 11 miles apart, Sir Charles Arden-Close, F.R.S., has questioned the validity of these claims. By "zenithal equal-area projection" he claims that the centre of England is on Watling Street, four miles E.S.E. of Atherstone, close to the railway bridge between the villages of Higham-on-the-Hill and Caldecote. Neither Meriden nor Leamington is, he says, near the centre of England, or of England and Wales. Now the fur will fly.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Arizpa	Santos	Wallem
Akagane M.	Korea	Y.K.K.
Yichang	Hongay	Tai Ping
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Sanko M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Wake	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arriving here yesterday, the Tai Ping and Company's liner **Yichang** is due to sail again on Wednesday for Hongay on her return trip. The vessel brought 1,500 tons of coal for local discharge.

* * *

Operated by Wallem and Company, the fast Panamanian freighter **Ramona** is expected to arrive in Shanghai at about 7 a.m. today. She will tie up at the lower buoys 31 and 32 in preparation to unload more than 2,000 tons of coal and a huge consignment of fuel oil. The vessel is coming from Palembang.

* * *

The fast freighter **Harry Luckenbach**, chartered by the American President Lines, is scheduled to arrive in port sometime this morning from New York by way of San Francisco and Honolulu. The vessel will be bringing more than 3,000 tons of cargo for local discharge. She will be berthing alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

Running on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen route, the D.K.K. **Hoten Maru** is scheduled to sail this morning at 9 o'clock from the company's Whangpoo Wharf. Passengers are reminded that they are required to board the vessel at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail to catch this vessel has closed already but ordinary mail may be posted this morning so as to reach the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road bridge, by 7.15 o'clock.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From PACIFIC PORTS and JAPAN: Asama Maru, with mail, due this morning at the Wayside Wharf.

From DAIREN: Dairen Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Manila	
D. Aurora	— 8/7	P Pierce	28/6 4/7
P Jackson	— 9/7		
Dona Nati	— 19/7	From Yokohama	
		Toyooka M	— 6/7
From Los Angeles		Tatuta M	21/6 7/7
P Taft	— 2/7		
Tatuta M	2/6 7/7	From Kobe	
Nitta M	16/6 21/7	Taiyo M	25/6 27/6
From S. Francisco		From Nagasaki	
Nitta M	20/6 21/7	Shai M	23/6 24/6

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tao M	23/6 25/6

Vessels Sailing

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J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Karachi		For Manila	
Toyooka M	7/7	Tatuta M	8/7
		P Jackson	10/7
For New York		Dona Aurora	11/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	Dona Nati	22/7
Dona Nati	22/7		
		For Hongkong	
For Los Angeles		Cape Flattery	28/6
Asama M	5/7	P Taft	3/7
P Pierce	5/7	P Jackson	10/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	Dona Aurora	11/7
P Taft	16/7	Dona Nati	22/7
Tatuta M	19/7		
Dona Nati	22/7	For Kobe and Yokohama	
		Taiyo M	1/7
For S. Francisco		P Pierce	5/7
Asama M	5/7	P Taft	16/7
P Pierce	5/7		
P Taft	16/7	For Nagasaki	
Tatuta M	19/7	Nagasaki M	23/6
		Shanghai M	25/6
For Seattle		Kobe M	27/6
Cape Flattery	28/6		
		For Dairen	
For Manila		Hoten M	23/6
Asama M	24/6	Dairen M	25/6
Cape Flattery	28/6	Tsingtao M	27/6
P Taft	3/7	Tientsin M	29/6

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Matue M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Myoko M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Herleik	Pana.	K.M.A.
Star of Cairo	Egypt.	Dodwell
Lushan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

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ss. TIENTSIN MARU .. (Arrive)	June 20 (Leave)	June 21 at 3 p.m.
ss. HO'EN MARU ..	June 21	June 23 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	June 23	June 25 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	June 25	June 27 at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	June 28	June 29 at 3 p.m.
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)		
ss. HOKKAI MARU		June 26 at noon
ss. MANJYU MARU		June 27 at noon
ss. PEKING MARU		June 29 at noon
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)		

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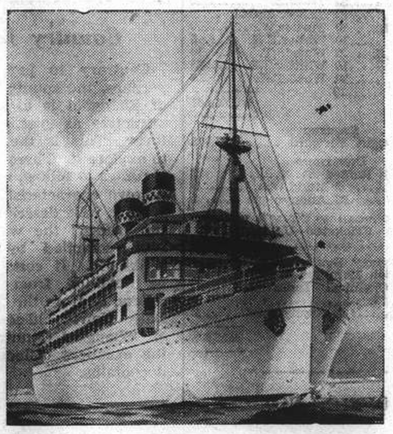

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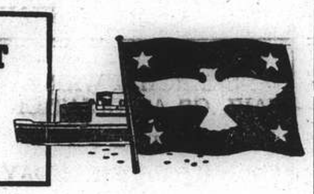

To San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu

A steamer sailing early July destined to United States. For further particulars apply to American President Lines Office.

After above listed voyage, notice is hereby given that all formerly scheduled Trans-Pacific and Round-the-World Sailings are cancelled.

Revised Schedules will be announced at an early date.

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United Air Lines
American Pioneer Line
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AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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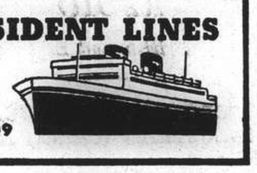

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Via Japan for LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE

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FOR RATES, SAILING SCHEDULES, AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

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AGENTS

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THREE Persian rugs, Bokhara, Kapistan, Tabris, tightly-knotted. On view 403 Rue Albert, Room 2. -8933

VALUABLE oil-paintings by well-known European artists. Good specimens. 403 Rue Albert, Room 2. -8933

DE LUXE dinner, tea, mocha, fruit sets, whisky decanters. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -8635

GENERAL Electric refrigerator under guarantee; 12 inch desk fan as new; two imported Simmons beds; vacuum cleaner. Telephone 74601 before 9 a.m. -8686

SUMMER shirts: Cellular, Panama, Linen, Poplin. Correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Razon's 12 Central Rd. Telephone 10313. 13181

VACUUM - CLEANER, Westinghouse, Electrolux, Nielfisk, coffee percolator, cheap sale. 131 Museum Road, Room 438. -8635

DIATHERMY apparatus Siemens, sun-ray lamp GE, irradiating lamp Vitalux, violet-ray set. 124 Sassoon House. -8694

CURIOUS gold coin, twenty francs, reign of Emperor Napoleon, A.D. 1808. Reply please state offer. Box 4589, NCDN. -8626

TEA napkins, 60 cents; filet gloves, 70 cents; guest towels, 75 cents; gentlemen's sport gloves, $3; bridge sets, $3.80. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13413

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes' Stamp Co., 685 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -8734

Boats

FOR SALE: Brand new 20 ft. keel yacht "Leeho" with cabin. Excellent sailer. Best workmanship. Can be seen at Battery Creek. Box 4621, NCDN. 13411

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MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -8439

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"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully in Kobe by the **Japan Chronicle**.... on it pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"

DAILY AND WEEKLY

Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

"SHANGHAI"

By Ellen Thorbecke

Is a book worth acquiring

Illustrations by Schiff

A beautifully-illustrated book that covers Shanghai in almost every form. It commences with a concise history of Shanghai and proceeds through 83 pages of illustrations, amusingly clever sketches in a feast of colour, by Schiff, photographs tastefully executed in sepia and text dealing with almost every phase of Shanghai life.

PRICE $15

Publishers:

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

17 The Bund, Shanghai

Rooms Without Board

ROOMS to let, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. For particulars telephone 70404, Elite Boarding House, 636 Avenue Joffre. -8929

LARGE room in apartment, centre French Concession. Address 9/12 Route Paul Henry, telephone 77024. -8928

1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. Beautiful, furnished room, hot water, telephone, single person only. -8564

WELL furnished room available for a gentleman in a modern apartment on Rue Cardinal Mercier. $250 per month. Telephone 75971 from 9 till 11 a.m. 13419

COMFORTABLE, cool, furnished room, bathroom attached, in modern apartment. No refugees. Telephone 75232. -8893

WELL-FURNISHED, large room in apartment. Avenue Petain district. Telephone 70269. -8776

NICE convenient rooms to let $10 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -8583

Rooms with Board

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, large garden, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -8681

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy or lease, house with garden, six/eight rooms, good residential district. Address Box 4601, NCDN. -8944

INQUIRIES are invited for the purchase of a block of godowns in the central district. Replies to Box 4607, NCDN. 13408

NICE eight-roomed house on Amherst Avenue for sale. Complete with all modern conveniences and central heating. Land about seven mow, and buildings only six-seven years old. Price reasonable. Apply Box 4403, NCDN. -8469

FOR SALE, large luxurious residence, 201 Route Dupleix, area 6.4.3.3. Immediate occupation, price reasonable. Apply 34 Boissezon, Flat IC, telephone 71860. -8940

Unfurnished Apartments

FIRST-CLASS four-roomed apartment, 693 Sieyes. Particulars N. Katem, 1000 Avenue Joffre, telephone 75422. Apply only weekdays after 3 p.m. till 8 p.m. -8958

Offices, Shops, Godowns

RELIABLE firm requires office space about 1,000 square feet downtown. Apply 4498, NCDN. -8669

PART or small office, near Bund, wanted immediately, if possible with telephone. Box 4622, NCDN. -8894

WANTED: Godown or self-contained godown compartments or building suitable for storage purposes, in central or western districts, about 5,000 square feet. Reply Post Office Box 1649. 13260

Unfurnished Houses

AVAILABLE immediately for responsible American or European party, attractive detached house on Tunsin Road, 8 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, terrace, glazed sun porch, closets, garage and large garden. Central heating, and screened throughout. Apply personally: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road. 13395

DETACHED house, seven rooms, three bathrooms, central heating, garage, large garden available in western district from about August 15 next. Address Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 13239

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure. 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking/374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -7814

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade, from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -8936

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent, two, three or four-roomed modern apartment in Central district, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box 4494, NCDN. 13336

WANTED to rent detached, furnished or partly furnished, four/five room house, with kitchen, bathroom, verandah and garden. Settlement preferred. Address Box 4676, NCDN. -8989

A house on Hungjao Road for Summer season. Reply Box 4632, NCDN. -8903

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THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Classified Advertisement Order Form

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Signature and Address .....
(not for publication)

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One insertion per word 25 cts.
Three insertions, each, ,, 20 cts.
Seven or more ,, ,, 15 cts.
Minimum of 14 words each

POSITIONS WANTED *15 cents a word for any number of insertions. Payable strictly in advance.*

No. of insertions .....

Heading .....

Cash enclosed .....

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and hot weather with variable winds around Shantung and over our regions with easterly winds or breezes and local fog along the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 71.0 max. 81.0	min. 70.2 max. 80.1
,, same date last year	min. 72.0 max. 87.0	min. 70.7 max. 86.0
Rainfall: .05		

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941 (29th day of 5th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 26, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on July 8. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on June 24, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 4, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... ,, 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... ,, 55
Postal Union Countries ..... ,, 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News".

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... ,, 44
Postal Union Countries ..... ,, 54

North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the North-China Herald.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

IN MEMORIAM

PATTERSON.—In ever-loving memory of Lily, dearly-beloved wife of Robert and mother of Bobby, Eleanor, Patsy and Maureen who departed this life on June 23, 1939.

In silence we remember.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JUNE

23 *Mr. Robert Hart appointed British Minister to China (1885).*
23 *Duke of Windsor's birthday (1894)*
23 *Armistice signed between Germany and France (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

JUNE

25 The Turner Glee Party, XCDN, 9.30.
25 'The Trumpeter', XMHD, 8.30.
27 Allied Fed. Broadcast XMHA 9.45.
27 Whangpoo Showboat, XCDN, 9.30.
27 B.R.A. Members Meeting, Race Club, 5.30.
30 Piano recital by Mrs. Frederick Reiss, XCDN, 9.30.

JULY

2 'The Trumpeter', XMHD, 8.30.
10 Election of 'Miss Shanghai,' Arcadia

ESTATE OF JOHANN HERMANN PETERHANS

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Johan Hermann PETERHANS, a Swiss citizen who died at Rochester, Minnesota, U.S.A., on March 21, 1941; are hereby requsted to send in particulars thereof in writing to the Swiss Consulate-General, 1489 Avenue Joffre, on or before July 20, 1941. Claims received after this date will be considered null and void.

Any persons indebted to the said estate are requested to inform thereof, in writing, this Consulate-General within the aforesaid time-limit.

SWISS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, June 20, 1941. 13442

NOTICE

It is notified that a Buddhist funeral is to be jointly held* under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese Consulate-General on Tuesday, June 24, 1941, in honour of the late Mr. C. Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police and Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, who was assassinated on June 17, 1941.

TATEKI HORIUCHI
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

J. H. LIDDELL
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council

*Note: The funeral will be held under the following procedure:

1. The funeral procession will be conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police, starting at 1 p.m. from the Race Course, Bubbling Well Road. Representatives of those authorities with whom the deceased was closely associated will attend the procession.
2. The funeral rites will be conducted by the Japanese Consulate-General at the Nippon Club on Boone Road at 3 p.m. Because of the limited capacity of the hall, only those who have received invitations will attend the rites.
3. The public will be invited to attend in the incense offering service at the Nippon Club from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

13448

NOTICE

is hereby given that no responsibility is undertaken by vessel or her agents for debts incurred by her crew.

Master
ss. "ARIZPA"

13432

"IN A WORLD WHERE ENGLAND IS FINISHED AND DEAD I DO NOT WISH TO LIVE."

So wrote the American Alice Duer Miller.

WHAT ENGLAND MEANS TO YOU IS MEASURED BY YOUR SACRIFICE ON HER BEHALF.

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND

(Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.)

NOTIFICATION No. 5483

Tenders are invited as follows:—

Tender No. 672. 17,000 yards Khaki Drill for Foreigners.
Tender No. 673. 22,000 yards Khaki Drill for Chinese.
Tender No. 675. 2,500 pairs Khaki Woollen Stockings.
Tender No. 677. 185 Gross reels sewing cotton (various shades).
Tender No. 678. 2,000 yards plain white cotton Bed Sheeting.
Tender No. 679. 400 yards cotton curtain material, Brown.
Tender No. 681. 350 Pairs Khaki Woollen Hose-tops.

Information, samples and official tender forms may be obtained from the Police Quartermaster, Gordon Road Station.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on July 15, 1941.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, June 20, 1941.

13422

NOTIFICATION No. 5484

Tenders are invited as follows:—

Tender No. 671. 500 yards Khaki Drill for Officers.
Tender No. 674. 2,000 yards Khaki Cloth for Loongies.
Tender No. 676. 2,000 pairs Dark Blue Woollen Putties.
Tender No. 680. 300 pairs Khaki Woollen Putties.

Information, samples and official tender forms may be obtained from the Police Quartermaster, Gordon Road Station.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on August 6, 1941.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, June 20, 1941.

13428

AMERICAN CLUB FIRST MORTGAGE 4% REGISTERED DEBENTURES

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust the following have been drawn for redemption on July 1, 1941:

Debenture No.	*Amount Drawn*
246	CN$ 500.00
25	500.00
26	340.00
292	160.00
261	500.00
42	500.00
227	500.00
53	1,500.00
55	500.00
300	500.00
10	500.00
90	1,500.00
302	1,000.00
126	500.00
279	250.00
280	250.00
270	1,000.00
256	300.00
138	170.00
51	30.00
304	1,000.00
149	500.00
271	500.00
155	500.00
241	1,000.00
3	500.00
6	500.00
348	500.00
352	500.00
332	500.00
396	500.00
403	500.00
404	500.00
409	1,000.00
287	500.00
Total CN$	20,000.00

By order of the General Committee

A. C. CHAPIN,
Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the existing maximum charges per mile of 10 cents for First Class accommodation and 7 cents for Third Class accommodation be increased to 15 cents per mile and 10 cents per mile respectively.

A revised fares schedule will come into operation on June 28, 1941, and the new fares will be exhibited in the Company's vehicles as from that date.

A. A. EWING,
General Manager.

Shanghai, June 12, 1941. 13263

ss. "DOROTHY LUCKENBACH"

VOYAGE 6-56-1

Damaged general cargo and general average damaged cargo discharged from the above vessel will be surveyed by Captain S. C. Smith, Paulsen Bayes-Davy at Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Hongkew Wharf on Tuesday, June 24th at 9. a.m.

Consignees attending survey must present original invoices and other shipping documents for survey of their cargo.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.

13440

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

BORN JUNE 1940

THIS IS OUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

ALL PRESENTS TO BE SENT THROUGH

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

18 THE BUND.

(This space is donated by: C. E. Sparke, Insurance Office)

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British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

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18026

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Chrysler's Fluid Driving is easier and safer. Vacamatic Transmission gives automatic safety control. Come in and try it.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

80 Avenue Edward VII.

After We Sell—WE SERVE

THE SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Monday, June 23, 1941 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, declaring a Dividend, electing a Director and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from June 18 to June 23, 1941, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, June 14, 1941. 13283

THE KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, June 23, 1941 at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, to declare a Dividend to elect a Director and Auditors and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from June 18 to June 23, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, June 11, 1941. 13245

NOTICE

We have closed our office on 20-3-41.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY

K. GULRAJANI
Proprietor.

8678

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk

Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 70126

General Managers: Keylock & Pratt

13068

Wanted to Rent

Wanted by reliable party, two or three-roomed apartment. Central district.

TELEPHONE 88789

13392

Three Aces!

RASPBERRY CREAM SODA
CHERRY CREAM SODA
STRAWBERRY CREAM SODA

Another Three of Those—
Aquarius Products

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY

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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

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Established over 100 Years

MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager.

ST. GILES BRITISH SCHOOL

TSINGTAO

SUMMER SCHOOL: JULY 7 to SEPTEMBER 6, 1941.

Boys and girls from 6 to 17 years accepted as boarders for the whole or part of this period.

Two hours lessons daily from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. for the first month.

Swimming twice daily under excellent conditions, riding, picnics, etc.

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS CANNOT LEAVE SHANGHAI.

Prospectus on application B. G. INGE, *Headmaster*

13345

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	June 21 16.00	June 21 21.00	June 22 4.00	June 22 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.71	29.76	29.74	29.76
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.04	+0.05	+0.06	+0.08
at 32 F. ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.08	+0.03	0.00
Wind (direction)	NW	NE	ESE	Calme
,, (miles per hour)	6.8	0.6	3.7	0.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	77.5°	73.6°	72.3°	73.8°
Humidity (per cent)	83	91	95	93
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	—	0.00	0.01

Siccawei Abridged Report June 21	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.71	0.00	29.69
Temperature: min. 74.3° max. 85.1°	79.7°	—0.3°	74.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	21.83	0.03	19.52

Time and Tide	23/6	24/6	25/6	26/6	27/6	28/6	29/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.51	4.51	4.52	4.52
Sun sets at Shanghai	19.01	19.01	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.02
Moon rises at Shanghai	3.40	4.25	5.14	6.06	7.01	7.59	8.57
Moon sets at Shanghai	17.34	18.24	19.14	20.00	20.45	21.27	22.07
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.02	10.40	11.09	11.34	11.57	12.30	13.00
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	14.15	15.00	15.42	16.24	17.02	17.40	6.08
H. W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.19	11.51	12.27	13.05	13.45	14.28	15.07
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	—	11.09	11.10	11.20	11.04	10.85	10.70

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 21st:—Pressure rather normal and steady over China and Japan. Moderate northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, hot and damp weather.

State on the morning of the 22nd:—Overcast, hot and damp weather. East-south-easterly breezes. Pressure rather normal and steady.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $2,239,612

Donations

Sale of Paintings—I.A.D.	60
Union Church Discussion Group	33
Friday Mahjong	25
Hazeleyes for Mr. Mackenzie's Request Programme 7/6/41	10
Stocks, Miss H.	300
D.P.T./J.B.B. 10th Anniversary	200
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	4,096
Abraham, Mrs. R.D.	25
Abraham, E.A. and I.	60
McCutcheon, W.R.	150
Bridge Players—Shanghai Club	385
Members of the Shanghai Engineers' Club	84
Part profit "X.C.D.N. Calling"	16,000
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Stickers	480
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Greetings Cards	10
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	359
Connie's Gardenias—Anonymous	18
A Hongkong Friend	9
Another Hongkong Friend	6
Car No. 7368	25
Dublin Dainties	50
Turnbull, N.	50
Holland, Miss L.M.	20
Tippin, James	30
Anonymous	5
Cooper, G.L.	500
Bingo	5
Anonymous	50
Anonymous	700
Anonymous	100
Karanjia, P.N.	50
Abraham, D.E.J.	50
Parsee Club, The	250
Abraham, R.D.	50

In memory of William Parr

Members of the Shanghai Engineers' Club	210

In memory of Mrs. A. von Buren

Levis, V.	20

In memory of Inspector F. J. Willis

Cady, Mr/Mrs. G.L.J.	20
Duncan, Mr/Mrs. W.	15
Crighton, Mr/Mrs. J.G.	20
Pryde, Mr/Mrs. G.J.B.	20
Pike, Mr/Mrs. W.	10
Fowler, Mr/Mrs. G.	10
Ewins, Mr/Mrs. F.A.	10
Konovaloff, Mr/Mrs. P.T.	5
Barton, Mr/Mrs. H.G.	5
Smith, Mr/Mrs. A.W.	5
Gill, Mr/Mrs. H.F.	5
Morrell, Mr/Mrs. C.T.	5
Knowles, Mr/Mrs. S.	5
Chamberlain, Supt.	10
Alexandroff, Inspt.	5
Frankish, Sub-Inspt.	5
His comrades in Central Station, S.M.P.	120
T.R.	30
Goffe, Inspt.	5
A.J.T.	20
Buxton, Sergt.	5
Warman, B.	10
Crouch, Sergt.	5
Wall, B.J.	10
Koehetoff, Sergt.	5
Dickson, J.C.	10
Philmore, Sergt.	5
Blabon, W.C.	5
Stoddart, J.	10
Forster, F.D.	5

Monthly Subscriptions

A few Members of the Mercantile Officers' Club	125
Certain British Members of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	900
Henry, J.	10
D.K.	10
Anonymous	50
Sadler, G.	16
McLean, A.	10
Simpson, J.K.	25
Barbey, G.C.	10
Spikins, T.	20
Berthet, R.A.	20
Taylor, R.	30
Brown, W.J.	25
Tiller, E.	10
Cunio, E.C.	3
Theobald, C.H.	10
Davidson, D.H.	10
Turner, W.	10
Eatson, J.W.	10
Waller, E.H.	5
Emamooden, S.	5
Watson, T.	10
Graham, A.	10
Whitter, J.F.	25
Henry, W.C.	20
Wood, T.H.	10
Keogh, P.G.	10
	$2,265,887

Sterling

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Donations

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Wolfe, S.W.	2
Mudd, Wm.	5
Schaap, C.J.	25
Anonymous	1

In memory of Allan W. ("Tom") Hayward

An Ancient Cricketer—U.S.$100 at 393	25

Monthly Subscriptions

Certain British Members of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	8
Kathleen	1
Anonymous	2
	£25,975

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, June 23.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*19.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Manila	x 19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, June 24.		
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia New Zealand and Indo-China	x 19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on July 4, 1941.

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WANTED, experienced person to translate from English into Japanese (Romaji), every afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m. Box 4649, NCDN. 13410

NEW import and export firm wishes to engage experienced representative. Applicant must submit detailed business propositions. Box 4612, NCDN. 8874

WANTED as telephone operators, healthy young ladies speaking fluent Japanese, English, and local dialect. With written application and small photo, apply personally to Shanghai International Radio Office, Room 139, Sassoon House. 8845

MILL superintendent wanted by British concern with 2,000 hands, must be British or American nationality, speaking Chinese and having experience in labour affairs preferable. Send application with reference to Box 4495, NCDN. 13337

STENOTYPIST, capable and experienced. One formerly employed, by import/export firm preferred. Address Box 4618, NCDN, stating age, education, nationality, salary expected with references. 8883

Business Opportunities

FIRST-CLASS grade "A" dairy for sale, owners retiring. Address Box 4614, NCDN. 13431

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PARTNER wanted to build up production with yearly increasing demand by best winter sellers as: plushes, furimitations, astrakhans, etc.; technical textile expert in all woolen lines, specialised in pilecloth manufacturing and finishing. Preferably already established mill with power and steam at disposal. Box 4643, NCDN. 8917

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COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 13417

FRENCH lessons from experienced tutor, two or three times weekly, wanted by Chinese gentleman. Box 4466, NCDN. 8605

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WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. 8727

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household and blackwood furniture, carpets, refrigerators, typewriters, sewing machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 477 Avenue Foch, 1234 Avenue Edward VII, George Young. 7874

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LUXURIOUS penthouse apartment (two rooms), bath, kitchen. Beautiful roof-garden. Cool. Furniture, refrigerator, crockery, etc. For two months only. Please inspect at 1331 Avenue Joffre, Krivoss Realty Company. 13414

2½ room flat to let for Summer months, for cost of rental. Telephone 72025. 8857

FLAT to let for five months, containing two rooms; additional small room available, also separately. Telephone 78502. 8701

GENTLEMAN desires to share apartment in Grosvenor House with reliable, quiet gentleman. References required. Box 4386, NCDN. 8444

Animals

LOST: White and black fox-terrier pup "Peter", vicinity of Doumer Theatre, Wednesday about 3 p.m. Telephone 78450; 34 Route Doumer, Apartment B. 8791

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Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

EXCELLENT references, Chinese lady secretary-stenotypist, seeks position after office hours or whole day. Box 4638, NCDN. 8907

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STENOTYPIST. Experienced stenographer, good references, seeks immediate position. No objection outport. Box 4537, NCDN. 8739

NEUTRAL experienced journalist, knowledge languages, art, music, business, seeks part time work. Box 4617, NCDN. 8881

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ACCOUNTANT, British subject, open for part time employment. Over military age. Address Box 4551, NCDN. 8758

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RADIO O.K.? For expert repairs, genuine parts, moderate charges, telephone 43383 Chang's Radio Corporation. 8766

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 13092

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RADIO repairs with modern instruments, by foreign expert. Radio Record Works, Telephone 51262, 73109. 13297

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WANTED 1935 Austin 7, must be in good condition, particulars, price, telephone 10887, office hours. 8842

FOR SALE, 1939 Opel Kadet sedan, same like new, 28 miles per gallon of gasoline, always owner driven. Mr. Kiang, 111 Szechuen Road. 8882

GOOD Morris Minor for sale US$185 or nearest offer. Telephone 75527 between 5.30 and 9.30 p.m. 13439

1934 Standard 12 sedan; 1936 Willys sedan; 1934 Austin 7 sedan, Telephone 14847, office hours. 13404

WE buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. 8872

IMMEDIATE sale Austin 7 sedan, 4-seater, 32 m.p.g., perfect running order, $2,000, or nearest offer. Telephone 62897. 13449

FOR SALE: 1931 Chevrolet, good running order, five new tyres. Telephone 20367. 13438

FORD V-8 1934, in excellent condition, for sale by owner, US$410. Telephone 79763. 8851

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WANTED No. 1 house boy, from North, capable and having first-class recommendations. Must sleep in, preferably one without family in Shanghai. Apply giving age, references, wages required to Box 4628, NCDN. 13420

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